INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

REGD. NO. B. 1881.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better
12

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX NO. 6— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

LONDON TAMASHA TO SHUT UP SHOP NEXT FORTNIGHT.

—:o:—

Shafi-Moonje Cock-Fight In Full Swing.

"MAC" SITS ON THE FENCE

Tories Tell Blunt Truth To Sapru

NO IDEA OF GIVING RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT TO INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Reuter understands that in view of the progress made and the fact that all reports of the Sub-Committees will be submitted about the end of next week, the Indian Round Table Conference will terminate on 21st January. Majority of delegates are returning on 23rd January.

In accordance with Moulana Mohamed Ali's dying wish, the statement he had dictated two days before his death making suggestion for the adjustment of Hindu-Moslem differences has been sent to Mr. MacDonald with the request that he should read it at the Minorities Sub-Committee.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

At the meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee, the Premier at outset indicated that Sir Mahomed Shafi wished to make a statement and hoped that Dr. Moonje would reply, at the same time pointing out the uselessness of merely debating. The British Government delegates wished to know whether an agreement was possible, otherwise they would have to consider the problem on assumption that there would be no settlement.

Sir M. Shafi pointed out that since 1906 Moslems had insisted on separate electorates and he reminded the committee that pledges were given that separate electorates would not be abandoned without their consent. They were also aware that even now, although there had been some change of opinion in small circles, an overwhelming majority of community insisted on the retention of separate electorates, but inspite of this, Moslem members of the delegation, in the interests of peace and good-will beteen Hindus and Moslems, and considering that all school of thought among Hindus had appeal to them to accept joint electorates, were prepared to face the community in India and accept joint electorates subject to certain conditions accepted by Sir C. H. Setalvad in his speech on January 1 and on one more condition about which he was not clear.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions were that Moslems should have reservation with retention of present weightage in Minority Provinces, both of which Sir Chimanlal Setalvad had expressly conceded. He had also conceded, if Moslems insisted, that they should have Mohammed Ali's formula requiring candidate to receive forty per cent of votes of his own community and five or ten per cent. of those of other community. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad had also declared that Moslems in the Punjab and Bengal should have a right of majority and it was in this connection that Sir M. Shafi wished to make an addition.

Sir M. Shafi said that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad had not defined this expression and declared that Moslems were prepared to accept joint electorates in deference to the wishes of sister community and response to appeals, provided the sister community was willing to concede through joint electorates to Moslems in Bengal and the Punjab representation in both Houses of Legislature on population basis. He added that that was the irreducible minimum as far as joint electorates were concerned.

DR. MOONJE'S REPLY.

Dr. Moonje referred to the statement made in previous speeches and pointed out that if all the claims made by minorities were conceded, the result would be that majority community would be in the position of absolute minority, receiving about 35 per cent. He then intimated that he was unable to accept the proposal as put forward by Sir M. Shafi. In course of the debate he was invited by Moslems to make proposals and indication was given that Moslem representatives had other proposals.

PRAISE FOR PREMIER.

Mr. Chintamani declared that while he was against separate electorates on principle and on ground that experience had shown that they did not foster national spirit and did not provide protection for minorities he preferred to retain existing evil rather than admit greater evil of causing Moslems to feel aggrieved. He suggested further that if no agreement was reached it would be preferable to close discussion and leave it to Premier "who more than any other prominent man in England was distinguished for his sincere and sympathetic interest in Indian affairs" and to British Government to make a settlement.

Sir Provash Mitter suggested, as far as Bengal was concerned, a settlement between two communities after returning to India and thought that the interval of one month was immaterial. The suggestion was not accepted, general opinion being that question must be decided at the Conference.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

The Premier winding up debate pointed out that at present the prospect of an agreement was not brought but it would be incorrect to think that great calamity had happened. When such problems occurred in politics position always looked bad at the eleventh hour. He was not inclined to give way to disappointment. Matter must be settled sooner or later and the delegates would settle it. He assured them that British Government would do nothing to hinder or delay a settlement. He then announced that he would draw up draft report for consideration later.

OFFER WITHDRAWN.

After Dr. Moonje had spoken Sir M. Shafi asked whether his offer was accepted. Moonje replied that he accepted weightage in minority provinces, but as a Hindu "I cannot accept". Sir M. C. Shafi then declared that the offer was withdrawn.

The Premier replying to a question at the Minorities Sub-Committee stated that he would ask the Business Committee to meet immediately for the purpose of appointing a Sub-Committee to deal with Sind.

Mr. Ghuznavi informs Reuter that he has made it clear that he is definitely opposed to any scheme of joint electorates. He has throughout been in favour of separate electorates and stood by them. He does not consider himself bound by Sir M. Shafi's offer.—Reuter.

"MAKE A BOLD GESTURE"

—:o:—

PREMIER ASKED TO MAKE A STATEMENT

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 7.

Commenting on the Round Table Conference the "Cape Times" asks whether Mr. Mac-

(Continued on page 7.)

"ADVANCE" OFFICE SEARCHED.

Warrant Of Arrest For Editor?

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, January 7.

It is understood that a warrant of arrest has been issued against Mr. Brohendranath Gupta, editor of "Advance" the office of which was searched this evening.

Press "Gag" At Work In Bengal

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, January 7.

The "Calcutta Gazette" announces that in exercise of the power under Section 22 of the Indian Press and Unauthorised News-sheets and Newspapers Ordinance 1930, the Governor-in-Council appoints Superintendents of Police in Bengal and several higher officers of the Calcutta City Police to whom all articles detained in the course of transmission by post in accordance with the provisions of the said section shall be delivered.

MOTILALJI LEAVES FOR ALLAHABAD.

Send- Off At Calcutta.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, January 7.

Pandit Motilal Nehru accompanied by Mrs. Pandit and an assistant of Kaviraj Syamdas Bachaspati, who has been tseating him left for Allahabad by the Punjab Mail. There was a large crowd at the station long before the Pandit's arrival and when the train steamed out shouts of joys and "Bande Mataram" continued for several minutes.

The Pandit looked cheerful and healthy.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S WIRE TO KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

Moulana Shaukat Ali has telegraphed to the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, informing it that among others he, had received messages of condolence from His Majesty the King, His Excellency Lord Irwin and Mr. Lloyd George.—A. P.

Paris.—Body of Joffre was transferred to Notre Dame last night in preparation for funeral to-day.

SURAT'S NEW "DICTATOR."

11 Women And 10 Men Convicted.

SEQUEL TO GANDHI DAY CELEBRATIONS

SURAT, Jan. 7.

The case against 14 ladies and 13 men volunteers arrested day before yesterday in connection with Gandhi Day celebration procession was heard to-day by the City Magistrate, Mr. M. V. Shaikh, on charges under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act and Section 143 I. P. Code.

The Magistrate convicted all except 3 women and 3 men and sentenced Mrs. Jyotsna Shukla, the leader of the procession to pay a fine of Rs. 100 on each of the two charges and another lady named Mrs. Vasumati Thakore to a fine of Rs. 150 on each of the two charges while the other ladies were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 35 each on each of the two charges.

The Magistrate ordered the recovery of fine by distraint warrant and release the ladies. Ten men volunteers were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

NEW "DICTATOR".

Mr. Ishwarlal Desai of Untadi village near Dharasana who was recently released from Visapur Jail has been appointed Surat "Dictator".—A. P.

NON-PAYMENT OF CHOWKIDARI TAX.

—:o:—

Attachments In Bhagalpur.

BHAGALPUR, Jan. 5.

(By Mail.)

It is understood that the villagers of Gaurkpur, in Bihpur, in the District of Bhagalpur, have refused to pay the due instalments of the Chowkidari Tax. Consequently, the moveable property of these men is being attached and sold by public auction in the execution of the distress warrants issued against them.—A. P.

THREAT OF GENERAL LOCK-OUT IN LANCASHIRE

—:o:—

Sequel To Strike In Burnley Mills.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A General lockout in Lancashire cotton mills involving half-a-million workers is possible in consequence of the strike in nine mills at Burnley where the employers threaten lockout, if the strikers do not resume on Monday. The Central Committee of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association has enborsed the latter warning and informed all members to be ready to lcose all mills.—Reuter.

LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Plea For Better Medical Treatment To Spratt.

CONGRESS LEADERS TO BE INVITED FOR ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The Secretary of the League Against Imperialism (British Section) has addressed a letter to Mr. Wedgwood Benn urging more attentive treatment to Mr. Philip Spratt, an under-trial prisoner in the Meerut case who is reported to be seriously ill, and asking that Government of India should be instructed to remove him from jail hospital to civil hospital.

The League will hold its annual Conference in London towards the middle of February to which Congress leaders will be specially invited.

ALLOWANCE OF FIVE PICE FOR "DICTATOR"

—:o:—

Arrests In Sind.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JACOBABAD, Jan. 7.

Two volunteers who were arrested here last evening for hoisting national bag in Gandhi garden were later on released. Thereupon, another batch of volunteers preceeded immediately to the Garden with national flag. They were also put under arrest, and after detention were released. Afterwards, one volunteer went to the garden with the flag. He was arrested and released. Sjt. Nichaldas, Sind Dictator and his companion are still in police lockup and have not yet been challanged.—They refused to take private food in the lockup. They were given an allowance of one and quarter anna for food as in the case of ordinary criminals.

LATE VICE-ADMIRAL ROYDS

—:o:—

LONDON (Via Rugby), Jan. 6.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Royds, Deputy Commissioner, Metropolitan Police, had a sudden heart attack last night, while attending the rehearsal of a charity ball. He was removed to hospital, but death occurred before arrival there. Sir Charles Royds had a successful career extending over thirty-five years. Before the War, he accompanied Captain Scott, to the Antarctic and in 1914 he was promoted to Captain's rank while Commander of Admiral Jellicoe's flagship "Iron Duke." He continued to be associated with the Grand Fleet throughout the War, and afterwards, was Commander of the Naval Depot.—B. O. W.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S "NO" TO GOVT.

Can't Co-operate In Census Work.

BOARD STICK TO THEIR ORIGINAL RESOLVE.

(From Our Correspondence).

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality held this evening, consideration to the letter of the Collector asking them to reconsider their former resolution withholding co-operation in census work was taken up. It was resolved that they claimed to have at heart the interests of the city of Ahmedabad as also of India and in their opinion the Board is causing no injury to either the city or country by informing the Government of its inability to co-operate with the Government in carrying ot the census operations in the face of wide-spread and determined opposition.

Mr. K. B. Chahivala moved an amendment asking the Municipality to co-operate with the Government in the Census work as in former years. Several nominated members opposed the resolution and advised the municipality to co-operate with the government in the census work. The amendment when put to vote was lost The resolution was declared carried by overwhelming majority.

Another interesting resolution passed by the Board was to change the name of Richey Road to Gandhi Road and the name of Oliphant Road to Vallabh Road.

JOFFRE'S COFFIN IN HIS HOME TOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Paris.—In frosty weather a huge concourse lined the blackdraped route to the Cathedral at Notre Dame where "Te Deum" was sung at 9 this morning to the Invalides where Joffre's coffin is ceremoniously deposited pending burial at Marshal's home town of Louveciennes.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

PESHAWAR CONGRESS LEADERS ACQUITTED.

PESHAWAR, January 7.

The Full Bench of Judicial Commissioners Court to-day accepted the revision of the petition and ordered the acquittal of Dr. Gosh, President of the Congress Committee, Abdul Ratnishtar and six other members of the Congress arrested in May under Criminal Law Amendment Act.—Reuter.

FEDERAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

LONDON, January 7

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference was addressed by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir Sultan Ahmed and Sir B. N. Mitra Indian Liberals, who advocated central responsibility. Sir Ramaswami Aiyar declared that if responsibility was conferred on Ministers and legislatures they would live up to it. Sultan Ahmed referred to the electrical effect in India of Lord Reading's speech. He hoped that Conservatives would eventually fall in with Lord Reading's views. He declared that discontented India would be a disservice to England and a menace to the peace of world. He implored Sir Samuel Hoare to consider the question from that view-point.—Reuter.

FALL OF SILVER.

Austrian Economist's Scheme For Checking Decline.

ANOTHER LOW LEVEL RECORD IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The well-known Austrian Economist, Doctor Joseph Hans, has written a letter to the "Financial Times" urging the need of international co-operation to check the decline of the price of silver and suggesting the formation of "International Silver Pegging Syndicate" which would absorb from market floating quantity of metal amounting to about thousand million ounces which is responsible for the price fluctuations.

Dr. Hans suggests that the price should be fixed at 15 pence per ounce and that the syndicate should also control the closing down of mines, remonetisation of silver as standard in the East and increase in the use of silver for subsidiary coins in all States which will be members of the syndicate.

Silver reached a new low level record on London Market yesterday at 13-11|16 pence per ounce spot.—Reuter.

SOUTH WALES MINING CRISIS.

—:o:—

Government Intervention

—:o:—

LONDON (Via Rugby), Jan. 6.

The South Wales coalfields stoppage will be the issue this afternoon at a meeting between the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Graham, Minister of Mines, Mr. Shinwell and the coalowners concerned in the dispute. Yesterday the coalminers' representatives laid their claims before these Ministers at a meeting which lasted three hours. At the close of this afternoon's meeting, Messrs. Graham and Shinwell will submit a full report to the Cabinet. The miners' representatives are remaining in London in the expectation that the Government may ask for a further meeting and in order to be at hand if Mr. Graham's intervention should bring about the resumption of negotiations.—B. O. W.

WIRELESS IN AMERICA.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Contract has been signed by Ibn Saud with a British company to establish fifteen wireless stations in principal centres of Arabia in addition to several in motor lorries to enable the King in constant touch with his two capitals Mecca and Rivadh during his journeys into the desert.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH 1931.

New York, Jan. 7.

Previous closing	10.14
To-day's opening	10.19
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	10.23
Difference	plus .09

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 177

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Previous closing	5.26
To-day's opening	5.29
Difference	plus 03
To-day's closing	5.29
Difference	plus .03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 7.

Silver ready	13 14 0
Higher	0 3 0
Silver forward	13 13 0
Higher	0 3 0

Market: India bought.

BOMBAY SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Poush	41 15 0
Maha	41 7 0

THE "GRAND COMMUNAL" I

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

REQUIRED—AN EXPERT in Forestry and Agriculture, who can run a large farm on scientific lines and supervise a large circle of Forests, where agricultural and Forest experiments are to be made. Salary upto Rs. 500 p. m. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which, no applications will be considered, before the 25th of January, 1931, to the REVENUE MINISTER in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 2302

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50/- p. m. plus commission and T. A. Cash security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay with one anna stamp.
A R3928

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — 30 CANDIDATES to be trained up as Assistant Station Masters and Signallers on the lines of Railway School of Transportation, Chandausi, Session begins in January 1931. Railway fares paid. Lodging free. Service guaranteed. First apply for particulars enclosing three annas (-/3/-) postage stamps to THE MANAGER, Royal Transportation and Telegraph Institute, Agra.
A R3919

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED—Rupees 2,000 to be made in 2 months. 36, Esplanade Road, Office 32.
A R4032

Situations Wanted

AN Experienced Hindu Teacher undertakes PRIVATE TUITIONS in English, Mathematics and other subjects upto Matric. For terms apply Box No. 582, Advt. Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4073

Houses & Flats To Let.

VERY CHEAP DOUBLE and single rooms in the new buildings of Cassum Mitha's at Lower Parel near B. B. Railway Station. Apply on premises.
C R4066

Property For Sale

FOR SALE—A GOING CONCERN of CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS (with Dispensary) Perfumery, Toilet requisites, &c., situated in highly commercial locality. A rare opportunity for middle class investors. Apply Box No. 577, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4062

Loans

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 35,00,000 only on a safe Zemindari Security in Behar. Apply Box No. 578 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4065

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIAT London Diploma Course taught free by Post. June Examinations. Apply prospectus Long standing. PAITHANKER 504 Sadashiv, Poona City.
E 3861

Personal.

THANKS to the Sacred Heart of Jesus for favour received—M. S. K.
P R4068

Profession.

MESSRS NARAYANDASS KHANDELWAL & CO.'S latest Calcutta Jute Mills Chart is ready. Price As. 8 only. Apply sharp: KAILASHNATH KHANDELWAL, 17. LASHNATH KHANDELWAL, B. A., 17, Vishnu Nivas, 2nd Fanas Vadi Bombay 2.
T R4071

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST PROVISIONAL RECEIPTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Provisional Receipts Nos. 19362, 19363, 19364 in receipt of 15 Ordinary Shares Nos. 466921 to 466935 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Boman Byram, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Provisional Receipts will be issued, irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 6th January, 1931.
R4054

NOTICE.

ONE "ORDINARY" SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1930 of the Tata Power Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Narotamdas Kasandas Shah, has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said Share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, after which date, no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificate will be issued to him.
2313

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD

LOST OR MISLAID.

Certificates Nos. 26361/62 and 35552/53, for 20 shares,—Nos. 736930/939 and 731485/494, in the Union Bank of India, Ltd. in the name of JAGJIVAN DAHYABHAI GANDHI ARE LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claims should intimate to the Bank, within one month from this day after which Duplicates will be issued.
R4072

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 1 P.M. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 19th January, 1931, for the supply of Papers (Schedule No. 1), Stationery, etc. articles (Schedule No. II) Inks (Schedule No. II A.) and Drawing and Surveying material (Schedule No. III) during the year 1931-32. Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 per copy at the office of the Municipal Commissioner, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders not accompanied by samples of approved quality, will not be considered.

N. D. MEHTA.
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 6th January, 1931.
2314

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

Suit No. 2381 of 1930.

SHAW WALLACE AND CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ISMAIL ABOOBAKAR Defendant.
To,
ISMAIL ABOOBAKAR, the defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to appear before the Honourable the Judge hearing Commercial Causes in Chambers in the Bombay High Court on 30th January, 1931, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) when the plaintiffs will apply 'inter alia' for the following directions, viz:—

(1) That you do file your written statement or Points of defence and furnish a copy thereof to the plaintiffs attorneys by such date as the Judge may direct;

(2) That the plaintiffs and yourself do make and file their respective affidavits or Lists of Documents and furnish a copy thereof each to the other by such date as the Judge may direct;

(3) That the plaintiffs and yourself do give each to the other inspection of the documents disclosed by such date as the Judge may direct;

(4) That the above suit be placed on Board for hearing and final disposal on the 2nd day of March 1931.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1930.

MADHAVJI AND CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

Suit No. 2381 of 1930.

SHAW WALLACE AND CO. a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ISMAIL ABOOBAKAR Defendant To,
ISMAIL ABOOBAKAR, the defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 5,448-12-8, interest and costs. You are required to file a Written Statement or Points of Defence as directed by the Order giving directions (to be served on you) and in default thereof application may be made to the Court for judgment for want of such written statement or points of defence. In the event of your filing your written statements or points of defence you are summoned to appear in the High Court at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) on the date to be fixed for hearing and final disposal of this suit by the said Order; in default whereof the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1930.

MADHAVJI AND CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2315

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHEMJI HANSRAJ, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Lalji Khemji, the minor and limited until the said Lalji Khemji attains Majority ..... Deceased

KESSARBAI, widow of Khemji Hansraj, the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, BEAUMONT, Esquire Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Sixteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.
16th day of December, 1930.
Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2312

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 22064.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) the 8th January, at 2 P.M. (S. T.) of very valuable teak and blackwood furniture, fire proof safes, gramophones, cabinets, Jacobean Silver show cases, Sliding Dining Table, Chairs, Dumbwaiter, Hat-stands, E. Lamps, chesterfield suits, Baba Craddle, etc., etc. at our above show rooms.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 11th inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) of Mahogany and Walnut polished Dining Drawing and Bed Room Jacobean plain and open carved furniture made by Benjamin and other well-known makers, Gramophones, Singer Sewing Machine, very valuable Persian Carpets, Zunda Cabinet, Jardiniars, Tilting, Khakhi and Criton Chesterfield suits, glassware and platedware, etc., etc., at Chapsey Terrace, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill. Property of private gentleman.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHANDIA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Shah & Co., Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Mortgagors Hisamuddin Hussein Miya Dolare and Mahomed Miya Bin Sheikh Ebrahim Chowly heir and legal representative of the other Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Transferees of Mortgage under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 9th August, 1912, made between Sheikh Ismail Bin Shaikh Abbas Chawly and Hisamuddin Hussein Miya Dolare of the one part and Hakma Motaji and Co. of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on THURSDAY, the 8th January, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Khandia Street, containing by admeasurement 66—6/9 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadestral Survey No. 1094 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 366 and Street Nos. 16—18 and bounded as follows: On the East by the said Khandia Street; on the West by the Sweeper's Passage; on the North by the property of Bapusaheb Sahbuddin Kafray and on or towards the South by the property of Shaikh Mahomed Pathan.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Shah and Co., Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage at Yusuf Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Amusements.

PATHE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY at 4 p.m.

THE YEAR'S COMEDY RIOT.

THE FALL OF EVE

THE FALL OF EVE

featuring

PATSY RUTH MILLER

100 p.c. Talking 100 p.c

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Two reel Talking Comedy

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At last it has reached. Your longing will now be satisfied.

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VARIETY DANCING.

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Paramount All-Talking All-Laughing Picture.

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Laughs and Comedy Galore Fast Fresh Fun Throughout.

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A Tear in every Laugh—A Laugh in every Tear

Hear the Song Hits

Just you, Just me

HANG ON TO ME.

OO—LA—LA—LA

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A story of Passion-Tossed hearts in the Ocean of Life

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INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, January 6.

Broach, Fully Good	3.90
Broach, Fine	4.10
Broach, Superfine	4.30
Oomra, Good	3.35
Oomra, Fully Good	3.40
Oomra, Fine	3.10
Bengal, Good	2.75
Bengal, Fully Good	2.80
Bengal, Fine	3.25
Scinde, Fully Good	3.40
Scinde, Fine	2.75
Scinde, Superfine	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 7.

Khandeish	4,383 bales.
Central India	4,287 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	225 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	688 bales.
Berar	6,395 bales.
Central Provinces	5,142 bales.
Dholera	915 bales.
N. W. Provinces	201 bales.
Rajputana	143 bales.
Sind-Punjab	1,160 bales.
Broach	232 bales.
Egyptians	680 bales
Cotton	24,451 bales.
Wheat	5,118 cwts.
Linseed	562 cwts.
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	212 ,,
Gingellyseeds	2,535 cwts.
Poppyseeds	13 cwts.
Groundnuts	15,149 cwts.
Castorseeds	135 cwts.
Rice	7,553 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,702 cwts.
Cottonseeds	40,155 cwts.
Mowraseeds	120 cwts.
Gram	983 cwts.
Joowar	937 cwts.
Maize	57 cwts.
Bajree	4,580 cwts.
Coal	1,915 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 6-1-31 ..	7014000	6976000
Receipts Yesterday 6-1-31 ..	19000	36000
Exports to date 6-1-31 ..	4039000	4446000
Stock at Ports 2-1-31 ..	4156000	2645000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-1-31 ..	1777000	1472000
Stock at Liverpool 2-1-31 ..	1036000	918000
Visible Supply 2-1-31 ..	8237000	6429000
Quantity in Sight 2-1-31 ..	10331000	11031000
Quantity out of Sight 2-1-31 ..	5183000	601200

SILVER.

Bombay, January 7.

Par silver ready	42-2-6
Posh.	41-13-0
Muha	41-6-0

Tone:—Steady.

GOLD.

Bombay, January 7.

Par Gold spot	21 4-6
Posh	21-4-3
Maha	21-5-7
Fagan	21-6-7
National Bank	21-13-6
Sovereigns	13-8-0

Tone:—Weak

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 7.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Jan.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16. Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 29/32 Mar.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 915
Banks Buying D D 922.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days. 135 3/4.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 70 3/8.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 93-1/4.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 7/8.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2.

CROSS RATE.—
New York—London 4.85 7/16 6th inst.
Shanghai—London 1/4 3/16 7th inst.
Japan—London 2/0 1/2 6th inst.
London—Paris 123.70 6th inst.
London—Belgium 34.79 6th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.06 6th inst.
London—Italy 92.75 6th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £4-5-0 3/4 5th instant, £4-5-1 6th instant.

Silver London Ready 14 1/8 5th instant, 13 11/16 6th instant.

Silver London Forward 14 1/16 5th instant, 13 5/8 6th instant.

Silver New York Ready 39 1/8 5th instant, 29 7/16 6th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/8 per cent 5th instant, 2 5/32 per cent 6th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent 5th instant, 2 5/16 per cent 6th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—
Inter Bank Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Uncertain. America and China sold. India bought at the decline.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

3 ½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 62-13.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-5.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-3.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-1.

4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95.

4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-2.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935-45 Rs. 96-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 98-12.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-15.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-15.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-15

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-35 Rs. 100-7.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-10.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-2.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-3.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-8

FORWARD RATES.

21st Jan. 1931 settlement.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 32-11-0.

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-6-0.

Tone of Market:—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

3 months discounts 2 5/32 per cen.

6 months discounts 2 5/16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 per cent.

Call Money 2 per cent.

One month 3-1/2 per cent.

Three months 4-1/2 per cent.

Six months 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone of money market:—Quiet.

Imperial Bank of India rate:—6 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, January 6.

March close at 4/3 1/8d down 1/2

May close at 4/3 1/2d. down 1d.

July close at 4/5 1/8d. down 1d.

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THE INDIAN REVIEW
AN ARRAY OF TOPICAL ARTICLES BY DISTINGUISHED WRITERS
PRINCIPAL CONTENTS
THE YEAR THAT HAS ENDED. By Mr. George Slocombe.
WHAT IS GOVERNMENT. By Mr. Thomas Jesse Jones, New York.
THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE. By Rt. Hon. Lord Olivier, K.C., M.G.
SOME MEMORIES OF LORD BIRKENHEAD. By Sir Ross Barker.
ONE DAY: A Poem. By Mr. G. K. Chettur, M.A., Principal, Govt. College, Mangalore.
THE COMPOSITION OF THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY. By Prof. Haricharan Mukerjee.
INDIAN SOCIETY IN 2030. By Mr. V. B. Metta.
THE MONSTER. By Millie Graham Polak.
SOME HISTORIC BOYCOTTS. By Mr. J. S. Ponniah.
AN EXILE'S LAMENT. A Poem. By Dr. H. W. B. Moreno
ON FOODS. By Mr. Upton Sinclair.
THE PROBLEM OF POPULATION. By Prof. C. N. VAKIL, M.A. & M.Sc., F.S.S.
THE STREET PHILOSOPHER. By Miss Padmini Satthianadhan.
INDIA AND THE CAPE IN THE 18TH CENTURY. By Mr. S. A. Rochlin.
BIRDS IN ENGLISH POETRY. By Mr. H. S. RAO, M.A.
JUDGE DWARKANATH. By Mr. V. Narayanan, M.A., M.L.
EIGENSINN OR OBSTINACY: A Comedy. By Dr. H. D. Sharma M.A., Ph.D.
INDIA'S TRADE WITH CEYLON By Prof. S. C. Bose.
WORLD EVENTS. By Dr. A. J. Saunders
THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE, An account of the Plenary Sessions
THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, By Mr. S. Satyamurti B.A., B.L
THE MAKING OF BOOKS By Mr. S. Natesan.
Besides the original articles there are notes and news on topical matters in the various sections which are a special feature of the "Indian Review". These include Topics from Periodicals, Questions of Importance, Utterances of the Day, Indian States Indians outside India, Medical and Science sections, etc. The section World of Books contains notices of recent English, American and Indian Publications.
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SOVIET FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

AGRICULTURE REVOLUTIONIZED.

The agricultural situation in Russia is critical. Even in 1929 the production of grain was about 10 per cent below the pre-war level. Before the War, Russia had sold abroad between 12 and 15 per cent. of her grain—although according to the figures of per-capita production she would have been a grain-importing nation. What happened was that the large landlords and richer peasants sent enough to market to supply the cities and to sell to the exporters, while the poorer peasants were undernourished. The redistribution of land not only checked the output as small holdings were substituted for large, but it practically stopped production for the market. Government requisitioning could not obtain much grain, for the simple reason that a real surplus over the peasants' needs did not exist. What grain was finally brought to market was in great part grown by the new class of prosperous peasants who rented land and employed hired labor. The government either had to encourage this class and so re-establish capitalism on the land, or organize production in a different way.

This problem was attacked with a double-barrelled policy. In order to provide a stop-gap source of grain so that interference with the richer peasants could be ventured, great State farms were created on new land. And large-scale collective farms, in which the peasants were to pool their land and possessions, and work under new methods, were organized.

The State farms, though at first thought of merely as an expedient, have been so successful that they have become a major part of the agricultural policy. They are in semi-arid regions with a fertile but hard soil, which had remained unpopulated because the land could not be broken deeply enough with horse-drawn plows to defeat the drought. But such land is farmed most profitably in this country with large-scale methods. There are few people needed to an acre, and they are not dependent on the local yield. The heaviest machinery can be used without miring. Though crop failures may be expected occasionally, they will not be frequent enough to cause disaster, and will not occur in every locality. The area of most State farms varies from 30,000 to 60,000 hectares; "Gigant," the largest, has 220,000. (Its director, technical staff and workers are all under thirty years of age.) It is estimated that the State farms will next year yield twice as much grain as the richer peasants produced in 1927. The plan of State management is now being applied to increasing the output of meat, milk, vegetables, cotton, flax and other agricultural necessities. These are far more complex problems the solution of which cannot be achieved inside of several years at the earliest.

COLLECTIVES ADVANCE AND RETREAT.

The story of the advance and retreat on the collective-farm front is well known in this country. At first it went well, even the "middle-class peasants" coming in. Then the attempt to enforce the plan whole sale created resistence, with the resulting destruction of animals and crops and the food shortage. This so alarmed the central authorities that peasants who had been compelled to join collectives were allowed to leave with their goods, members of the collectives were given special privileges in remission of taxes or fines, and a modified capitalism was introduced by allowing 5 per cent of the gross revenue to be distributed to the members in proportion to their contributions of capital. The movement, after its deflation, was thus stimulated and now includes a quarter of the peasants of the nation—almost half the population in the grain-growing regions. Great technical advances are being made and rural life is being transformed.

Other ambitious agricultural plans include rapid improvement of the milk and meat supply by better feeding and breeding. Russian cattle have, by traditional practice, had a deficient diet consisting largely of straw, while ignorance has prevented improving blood strains. The agricultural authorities are also working on a grandiose program for moving crop regions about the country in order to make better use of the land. The wheat belt, for instance, is to be removed from its traditional location in the Ukraine, the Kuban and the northern Caucasus to the drier regions near Asia, and the old granary is to be used for such crops as soya, beans and sunflowers, which cannot be grown in the new regic.. the others are better suited.

MENACE OR CHALLENGE?

What is the meaning of all this for us? Obviously it does not mean that we are facing a great "trade menace" from a nation which is straining every nerve to produce the goods with which to support its own population on a level which may, at the end of another ten years, be somewhere near that of our (employed) workers. Russia exports as much as she can, and at great present sacrifice to herself, in order to obtain the means of buying the machinery which she needs so desperately. She has to export because she cannot borrow much. If we wanted to finance her as we have financed bankrupt and unplanned countries, we could sell her far more, while accepting fewer imports in return. It is arrant nonsense to suppose that she could, for many years to come, flood the world with cheap wheat or export great quantities of other raw materials or manufactures.

The meaning is, rather, a sort of challenge. As a people afflicted with "spectatorities," we could hardly find a more enthralling contest to watch than this effort to do something brand new in the world, on so audacious a scale. It may easily not suceed; the hardship it causes may lead to revolt or impaired industrial morale; or changes within the dictatorship may bring a deliberately slackened pace. If Russia, starting at scratch in wealth, equipment and skill, is able to win her five-year goal, not in four years, but even in six or in ten, Socialism will have "worked" after a fashion. Success by Russia might not convert us; there are many other values to be considered besides maximum industrial development in the shortest possible time. Our situation and problems, too, are different. We have built ample productive equipment; we need not sacrifice to increase it rapidly; what we need is control for the sake of less wasteful operation of the machines we have and better distribution of their products. But there is something in the daring of the Russian activity which, after all, seems in the American character. Might it not at least stimulate us to see what we can do with planning and effort on behalf of the whole community, in some way of our own? How long are we going to be content with the ideal of an order in which social good is nothing more than the inadvertent and precarious by-product of the competition for private gain? How long are we going to be satisfied with the praise of planlessness, of mysterious, automatic "progress"? How long shall we continue to suffer inertly the slavery of the human will to the instruments which human intelligence has created?

MICKEY MOUSE AT PATHE

AFRAID OF THE NOOZE!

—:o:—

Prague Hangman Declines 6,000 Offers Of Marriage.

AND LOSES HIS JOB.

PRAGUE, Decr. 16.

Franz Broumarsky lost his job. Five men are glad about it, because it means for them a prolongation of their lives. You may easily guess what kind of a job Broumarsky held, until he was fired. He was State executioner of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

WRITING FOR PRESS.

In the notice to Broumarsky, wherein he was informed that he may hang his hangman's job on the nail, he was reminded that he had been prohibited from giving out interviews, whether they are paid for or not. A local boulevard afternoon newspaper published a series of articles, wherein Broumarsky depicted in colorful style the two hangings which he had recently executed.

The executioner, furthermore, wrote that he had been requested by more than 300 ladies to give them his autograms and that nearly less than 6,000 girls and women had written to him with the intention of marrying him.

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LAWS AGAINST TEACHING BIRTH-CONTROL.

—:o:—

Tragic Consequences

FRENCH DOCTOR'S PROTEST.

The uselessness of the present laws of France governing sex matters and the tragic consequences to those who are reduced to desperate means to get around them are stressed in an article by Dr. Pierre Vachet, which is to appear in the first number of a paper published in three languages by the League for Sexual Reform on a Scientific Basis.

Discussing this article in advance with 'The Tribune,' Dr. Vachet yesterday emphasized the increase in abortions since the War and said it was his opinion that because the teaching of contraceptive knowledge was illegal many women were reduced to resorting to this dangerous practice.

LAW OFTEN VIOLATED.

"The present law," Dr. Vachet said, "punishes the word as the deed, intention as action, and tries to enforce a deep silence not only on abortion, limitation and birth control but even on all rational eugenics. It allows no discussion, no propaganda. The result is that despite the law, limitation of birth goes on constantly but, instead of being safely and scientifically done, secret abortions are more and more becoming a national scourge."

Because it was illegal to spread contraceptive knowledge, Dr. Vachet says, women could not go to a reputable doctor for help when they wanted to limit their families. They therefore resorted to dangerous practices recommended to them by ignorant people or else went to someone who exploited, injured and often killed them by performing abortions.

"The number of young women in hospitals who are sick and dying as a result of abortions performed in a bunglesome manner is simply unbelievable," he added "Before the War there were about 25,000 young women in the full bloom of youth and beauty who died as a result of abortions This number is so far from decreasing that every year there is a massacre of 30,000 young women who do not want or care to undertake the responsibility of maternity at a particular time although they would, in most cases have accepted it joyously later.

WOMEN NOT MACHINES.

"The theory that a woman is a machine to procreate, despite herself may well have a theological foundation," he said "but it is humanly indefensible. Motherhood should be conscious and voluntary. A woman should have the right to choose the moment when she wants to give life and no one ought to have the right to impose it without her consent

"Moreover, this is not the only viewpoint to be considered. To stop a child from being born is often a social deed. We know well from the past that often diseased, crazy and degenerate people do not hesitate to have children. Those having tubercular, alcoholic and hereditary social diseases are in general remarkable by their number.

"Instead of permitting this, would it not be better to give them all means to stop births of human beings who would otherwise come into the world handicapped by disease and misery? We should profit by the example of England where there are about 20 clinics where women can go for expert advice to avoid conception when it appears desirable to them. They likewise go there for care when the time comes that they desire to have a child

HIGH INFANT MORTALITY.

"Statistics in England show that the number of births is now the same as in France but their population grows faster because there is a greater infant mortality here.

"It is to be hoped that such meetings as the congress held by the League for Sexual Reform will succeed in influencing and educating people on this vital subject," he concluded. "If they succeed in creating a current opinion which will arouse people from their lethargic and indifferent attitude toward the indefinite multiplication of half-crazy and diseased people they will be doing a good thing."

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RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT WILL SOLVE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

—:o:—

"Manchester Guardian" On Hindu-Muslim Differences.

In the course of a leading article on the Hindu-Muslim problem, the "Manchester Guardian" says that all efforts at a settlement will be futile until Mr. MacDonald announces his Governments' policy as to whether or not India is to have a Government responsible to an elected legislature.

The Hindu-Moslem problem is India's supreme problem. That has been said often enough, sometimes with complacency, sometimes with a real sense of all the suffering and bitterness religious rivalry involves. There have ben bloody wars and long-enduring political strife in Europe owing to the disharmony of Protestantism and Catholicism, and these are but two aspects of a single faith, a single philosophy. Hinduism and Mohammedanism are utterly different. They have no link except only that they are both religions, both attempts to explain the infinite in terms of the finite. The cultures that they have produced are different; the whole attitude to life and manner of life that they engender are different, their rites are not merely different but mutually offensive. And the devotees of both, existing side by side in one country, neither intermarry, nor eat together, nor enjoy any kind of personal intimacy the one with the other.

We have our minority problems in Europe, but there never was a minority problem like this in the history of the world. It is enormous. And it cannot be wondered at that from time to time religious rivalry in India expresses itself violently. Such violence has hitherto more often than not been put down by British troops. They were most effective for the purpose because neutral and under the orders of a neutral Government. You might think that the Mohammedan minority would tend to cling to this neutral element. The curious thing is that it doesn't. It wants the British Raj to come to an end as much as the Hindu majority does. It wants India to be Indian even if in consequence it has to fight for its life as a community.

At the same time, being 70,000,000 dispersed amongst 216,000,000, it is afraid. All minorities are afraid—even the British minority in India. Because of its fear the Mohammedan minority has insisted that along with each extension of responsible government there should be safeguards in the form of guaranteed seats or communal representation. Only on such terms would it have democracy at all. And this has led to much wrangling—the minority wanting so much, the majority prepared to concede so much. There have been Lucknow Pacts and much brave talk. But there has never been a real settlement.

The time has now come when India looks like getting something approximating to self-government. The Mohammedan delegates, for instance Mr. Jinnah, are as hot for this as anyone else. The near prospect of a fully responsible All-India Legislature gladdens the hearts of the Mohammedan delegates as Indian Nationalists and hardens their hearts as Mohammedans. For any All-India Legislature must have a permanent Hindu majority. And if in this Legisuature resides all ultimate power what weapon has the Mahommedan minority to protect itself against being treated as minorities have nearly always been treated in Europe as well as in Asia? The Mohammedans were once a ruling race in India; they are naturally reluctant to risk suffering the fate of a defeate race. And they know perfectly well that elections as such are no sort of safeguard.

What they want and are determined to have is a guarantee minority in the Central Legislature, elected from pure Mohammedan constituencies, and control of those provinces, the North-west Frontier Province, and the Punjab, where they happen to preponderate. The Hindus are not prepared to agree to this. Therefore there is a deadlock. For what they want most—responsibility at the centre—the Hindus may yet make unexpected concessions, but not until they are quite sure of getting responsibility at the centre. The Mohammedans for their part, might not be so obdurate but for the fact that those whom they represent in India are watching each move carefully, ready to repudiate an agreement which seems to surrender any single advantage.

At the moment there is not the lightest hope of an agreement being reached. Each delegate has a dual role. He is a Nationalist longing for the time when India has self-Government, believing that the time has now come for her to have it; and he is a Hindu or Mohammedan eager to do the best he can for his own religion. As Nationalists the delegates are at one; as Hindus or Mohammedans they are rivals, suspicious and afraid of one another. The fate of the Conference depends on which role counts for most with them. And even that fact cannot emerge until Mr. MacDonald makes some statement as to the Government's policy.

Mr. MacDonald has made speeches, presided over committees, held parties at Chequers. He has done everything that a good chairman of an important conference should do except give the smallest hint as to the Government's attitude in regard to the question of responsibility at the centre. And this is just what the delegates care most about. Until Mr. MacDonald makes a statement as Prime Minister all issues before the Conference will hang fire. Even the one decision so far made—that Burma should be separated from British India—has now been retracted. The point is that the delegates intend to give nothing away until they know what they are to get in return. Especially they will give nothing away as Hindus or as Mohammedans. They will make no pact now on the assumption that there is to be responsible government at the centre. The promise of responsible Government at the centre must precede the pact. It is most important, then, that Mr. MacDonald should let the Conference know as soon as possible whether, in fact, his Government is prepared to hand over the government of India to an Executive dependent on the support of an elected All-India Legislature, supposing that Hindus and Moslems manage to settle their political differences.

As Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said the other day, Hindu-Moslem differences have been discussed for years now. But such discussions had a certain unreality because the government of the country was still in the hands of an independent Executive. So it has been with the recent conversations in London. Hindus and Mohammedans can only really settle their differences when the whole government of their country, which they have shown they care for as a whole, depends on it. At all costs we must avoid even seeming to use Hindu-Moslem rivalry as an excuse for withholding from India a satisfaction of her legitimate demands.

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A JEWISH CRITIC OF MODERN JEWS.

—:o:—

'Our Unprecedented Wealth Will Not Save Us.'

There is a modern movement in Jewry—almost a Left-Wing demonstration and it is perhaps more prominent in America. The 'Menorah Journal' of New York prints a notable article by Mr. Henry Hurwitz, who says:—

'Zionism or no Zionism, the four millions Jews in America must somehow work out a decent life as Jews or go down in history as the most tragic failure in the long and not undistinguished Jewish record. Our unprecedented wealth will not avail us our political freedom will not avail us, unless we achieve a spiritual integrity and an organisation of Juadaism that will liberate whatever creative forces we possess.

NEW SYNAGOGUES NOT ENOUGH

For it is intellect and imagination and creative spiritual energy that builds fresh mansions of religion and culture, not stone and steel and dollars in millions. It is said that in a single year, in 1927, the cost of new synagogue and temple buildings in America amounted to the amazing sum of sixty-three millions! For all that, the tide of "irreligion' has not been stemmed. From rabbinical and lay readers alike come constantly, the plaints over empty temples and the defection of the young.

Might it not be wiser for the leaders, instead of hurling epithets at those who do not follow them, to try objectively to analyse the cause of this distress?

If, for example, Judiasm assimilates itself to Christianity as a Church, Jewish temples must expect to be empty for the very same reasons that churches are empty. If Reforms Jews continue to reject both nature and history and insist that they are Jews only by religion, they must not be surprised if nature and society take revenge by making their children Jews in everything but religion. The millions of dollars spent annually on Temples and Sunday Schools, even with swimming pools and lecture courses thrown in, will not avail to bring forth a spiritual and creative Judaism in this land, for the theory on which his whole structure is reared is contrary alike to nature and to history.

'Balked in the Temple of full self-expression, or unattracted to the Temple at all, the 'Jewish heart found a compensatory outlet in Philanthropy. We have seen to what an impasse this has led in the sphere of Jewish world problems.

WITHOUT SCHOLARS—DECAY

We have the spectacle of Jewish education starved, of Jewish learning and culture gasping for life, while the budgets of our Federations of Charities mount, mount, mount. Now a community (whether it calls itself religious, or what you like) which insists on 'taking care of its own' in charities, when these amount up in one city alone to a good ten million dollars a year (three times the budget of the Jewish Agency for Palestine) is a kind of state within a state and a secular state at that! And this may be asserted categocically; that a community (especially if it calls itself spiritual) which does not foster its own scholars and writers and artists is a community doomed to sterility and decay.

Can creation come out of this chaos? Can we write a new Genesis?

There are hopeful signs. Not the least are the ongathering self-criticisms of the more thoughtful workers within both the ecclesiastical and elemosynary spheres. There is a strong counter-movement in the Reform rabbinate toward what may be called the historical conception of Judiasm. Among some of our social workers there is an increasing sense of 'Jewish community needs' as distinguished from the charity relief of individuals. A resolute band of young educators are fighting their way in a number of cities with modern theories and programmes of Hebrew education.

'In addition, independent of all parties, there has been gradually developing a group of young cholars and writers, who look upon the Jewish scene with fresh eyes, and bring to bear upon it the scientific temper and equipment. In the light of the modern social sciences they are attempting the necessary re-study of Jewish history. But the number is increasing of those men and women who, feeling the inner call of pride to Jewish self-knowledge, look to this type of scholar and critic to provide it. Though yet in its beginnings, the movement is growing of a Jewish scholarship and criticism completely independent of ecclesiastical or political affiliations; a movement to enable free, trained modern minds to function freely in Jewish life.

But there must be a community for them to function in organically; a community in which they can feel perfectly at home; which enables them to 'work in it, sustains them, and which they in turn, quite naturally and directly serve. Is there such a Jewish community in the making? There are any number of sincere men and women who are unaffiliated with Jewish life today because they are repelled by many of its manifestations and spokesmen.

They want honestly to be Jews, in a more than accidental or animal sense, yet somehow find themselves unable to connect with organised Judaism. If the self-critical and rebellious spirits within organised Jewish life will meet with the sceptical spirits without, on a plane of utter intellectual honesty, a great step forward will be made towards the Jewish community of our desire.

THE FALL OF EVE AT
PATHE
100 p.c. TALKING 100 p.c

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

MAJOR S. K. ENGINEER HONOURED.

In appreciation of his valuable services to the St. John Ambulance Association, the Council of the Grand Priory of the Order has nominated Major Sorab Engineer for admission to the Order in the Grade of Associate Serving Brother.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. R. H. Parker (of the Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd.), has, under the prescribed regulations, been elected to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Bombay Improvements Committee in place of Mr. L. A. Halsall, resigned.

MANDVI STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi Students' Union a public meeting will be held on Friday the 9th instant at 8 p.m. (S.T) in Jawahir Bazaar (Kharek Bazaar Mandvi) when Swami Satyadevji will speak on "Principles of Freedom."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 14th January 1931 at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a paper will be read

"On the Cults of the Maritime Deities in Lower Bengal" by Sarat Chandra Mitra Esqr., M.A., B.L.

GANDHI DAY IN SANTA CRUZ.

The Santa Cruz Khadi Sangh arranged two spinning competitions for ladies and children, on Monday the 5th instant, in view of the ninth Gandhi Day. 16 ladies and 15 children took part in the competitions.

A charkha was plied for 24 hours continuously. The boys and girls of the Santa Cruz Vanar Sena, plied it for the first twelve hours and for the remaining twelve hours, it was plied by the elders.

SWAMI SATYADEO'S LECTURE.

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A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. at Jain Swetambar Sthanak Kandavadi, when Swami Satyadeo will speak on "Non-Violence". All women are particularly requested to attend.

MEETING OF MUNICIPAL SCAVENGERS.

Under the auspices of the Shree Meghwal Nawajiwan Bharat Mandal of Walpakhady, Mazagaon, a public meeting of the municipal scavengers will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Municipal Chawl compound at Walpakhady, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside. The object of the meeting is to discuss the ways and means of improving the condition of the municipal scavengers and prominent Municipal councillors and other leaders will address the meeting.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING NEW TAXATION

Govt. Neither Confirms Nor Denies.

BOMBAY, January 7.

The Director of Information, writes:—

With reference to the speculations in regard to new taxation which have appeared from time to time in the Press, the Government of Bombay desire to inform the public that no general statement will be made until the Finance Member presents the Budget in February. This is the practice prevailing in all countries: and the Government of Bombay are therefore unable to confirm or deny any rumour that may become current. But this fact must not be taken to suggest that any particular rumour is correct.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Naval Commander-in-Chief paid an official visit to the Governor of Bombay at Government House, on Wednesday and the Governor of Bombay returned the visit the same day.

AHMEDABAD, January 1.

The Agent of the Srinagar Mill is reported to have been injured as a result of stone-throwing by a mob in front of his mill yesterday. A stone hit him on the nose and he bled profusely.—A. P.

HAVALDAR ORDERED US TO OPEN FIRE"

Armed Police Constables As Witness In Chirner Case.

MESSRS. K. M. MUNSHI AND B. G. KHER INTERVIEW THE ACCUSED.

A number of armed constables from Alibag who were sent to Chirner for "Bandobast" on the day of Forest Satyagraha gave evidence for the prosecution when hearing was resumed on Wednesday in the Chirner Firing case at Panvel before Mr. R. R. Sonalkar, Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

All the witnesses (armed policemen) who opened fire on the day in question to "save their lives" as they put it gave graphic description of what happened at Chirner.

MUNSHI AND KHER INTERVIEW ACCUSED.

Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Advocate and B. G. Kher, Solicitor, both members of the newly appointed Chirner Defence and Relief Committee paid a visit to Panvel on Wednesday morning and after obtaining a special permission interviewed the accused in the lock-up. Later they also attended the Court for some time when the proceedings were in progress.

POLICEMAN IN WITNESSBOX.

Budhaji Luxman Bhosle who was in charge of the police party at Chirner on September 25 was the first witness of the day. He deposed that his party included a number of armed constables as well as unarmed policemen. He sent seven police constable up the hill. Others among whom was the witness also entered the jungle and began to arrest those persons who were cutting trees. His party arrested nine persons and one more was arrested when the "Panchnama" was being made.

WHY WE HANDCUFFED THEM.

The arrested persons said the witness created a row. Upon that the police Inspector Mr. Patel asked the witness if the police had "hand-cuffs with them. He replied in the affirmative and the police handcuffed eight persons with four handcuffs, using one handcuff for two men. One man was left free. In the meanwhile a crowd came up shouting "remove the handcuffs or we will kill you." Five of the arrested persons pushed the police an went away. The police informed them that they were under arrest and if they went away they would be prosecuted, but that warning was unheeded.

MAMLATDAR APPEARS ON SCENE.

It was at that stage proceeded the witness that the Mamlatdar appeared on the spot and asked the police to remove the handcuffs saying that the crowd was excited and if the people were not pacified he apprehended grave troubles. The police did not beat the people. Mr. Patil, the Inspector of police, was with the witness all the time. Witness identified accused Nos. 18, 23, 30, 34, 36 and 39 as the persons who were among those arrested.

INSPECTOR AND MAMLATDAR GET MIXED IN CROWD

The witness further stated that when the police came down they found that the people had made a cordon and only one man at a time could pass from the way they had left open. While the party was near the banyan tree the Inspector of police Mr. Patel and the Mamlatdar Mr. Joshi were dragged by the people and disappeared in the crowd. Stones were pelted and wood pieces and sticks were hurled by the excited mob at the police. As a result four police constables fell down.

SAVE YOURSELVES.

The crowd then rushed at the police and there was a shower of stones. The witness shouted out addressing the police "save yourself." The police then marched forward and there was firing behind the brook. Witness did not know who fired.

Despite the firing the crowd was rushing at the police. Some of them who were on the other side of the brook showed that those were shots in the air.

TWO MORE ROUNDS OF FIRE.

The witness and the police who were with him crossed another brook when two more rounds were fired. The witness also fired some shots. The crowd was still chasing them. The police took to their heels and went away by any way that they found suitable.

"I WAS EXHAUSTED."

When the witness reached the Chavadi (police station) at Chirner he was exhausted and almost unconscious. There was firing near the Chavadi also. In the meanwhile Ganpat, the orderly of the Mamlatdar arrived there with the dead body of the Mamlatdar and asked the police to make the best use of their legs as excited people were still coming in the same direction and there was danger for the police. The witness acted on that advice and ran away into the jungle accompanied by another constable.

Concluding the witness said that he had a rifle and 30 cartridges with him out of which he fired four rounds and returned the remaining at the Panvel police station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Phadke witness admitted that he made a statement before the police Inspector and while he was making the statement the D. S. P. of Colaba was sitting outside.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS AND POLICE

Replying to the Court witness said that people must have decided to beat the police and that was why they had blocked the way by making a cordon. The Congress Volunteers arrested the police constables to go one after the other.

ANOTHER POLICEMAN AS WITNESS.

Antoo Ganpat Patel, another armed constable of Alibag who was also in the police party that was sent to Chirner identified accused Nos. 10 and 17 as persons who were inciting the people to go up and cut trees. He also identified Dama Nagu Gondhli, Changu Amba and Barkya Antaji accused Nos. 30, 34 and 36 respectively as among those who were arrested.

Proceeding the witness said that some of the arrested persons made good their escape. As a result of the mob attack two or three police constables fell down. The witness also received blows. The police then proceeded further and there was firing on the right side of the place where the witness was at the moment. The witness also fired two rounds.

PEOPLE CHASED THE POLICE.

Some persons shouted that the shots were blank. Some of the police were on the other side of the brook. They fired shots while the witness stood behind them. Eventually he also fired some shots. Inspite of the firing people chased the police. So the police had to fire again.

On their way they found that Jayram Babaji Savant a police constable was being beaten by a crowd. When the witness and his companions reached the Chavadi some people followed them even there. The witness opened fire there and then assailants fled away. Then the police returned to Panvel.

Witness had 30 cartridges out of which he used seven and returned the remaining at the Panvel police station.

Witness identified Mahadu Habya as one of those who were throwing stones.

Tukaram Narain Desai, a third armed constable from Alibag who was also present on the occasion identified Laxman Chango, Meghhanath and K. G. Gupte accused Nos. 1, 10 and 17 respectively as those who were inciting the people to go up and cut trees.

Witness stated that the arrested persons who were brought down escaped from the police custody. The Mamlatdar and the police Inspector were then on the hill. Witness and another police constable wanted to go up to inform them of the fact but the crowd near the banyan tree did not allow them to proceed further. Some of them shouted "Don't let them go up. If they go up they will fire. Nor allow those who are up to come down. We shall kill them."

Witness identified accused Nos. 2, 23, 28 and 34 as some of those seven persons who were arrested and brought down. He identified accused No. 2 as the man whom the witness brought down with him.

HAVALDAR ORDERED FIRING

Proceeding witness said that when the police were attacked by the mob the "Major Havaldar" (the constable in charge) shouted addressing the police "Save yourselves" and then there was firing. Witness did not know who first did it. He also fired some rounds. He added "We opened fire to save our lives. Had we not done so we would not have returned alive." The police then proceeded further but as the crowd chased them they opened fire again.

On the way the witness found 10 to 12 persons beating Jayram Babaji Savant the Head Constable. After beating him the assailants rushed at the witness and so he opened fire. He could not identify the assailant.

On reaching the Chavdi they posted two of them with guns to protect them as the crowd was still chasing them. When the orderly of the Mamlatdar asked them to run away they escaped by different routes.

The witness had 30 cartridges with him when he started. He fired 12 rounds. He lost eight cartridges on his way and returned the remaining at the Police station.

Witness identified Luxman Chango accused No. 1 as one of those who were throwing stones.

Cross-examined by Mr. Phadke witness said that he made a statement before the Police Inspector Southern Division there or four days after the event. About ten or twelve days later he made another statement before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The statement was made on oath. Nearly a month or five weeks after the Satyagraha he made a statement before Mr. Raje.

Kashiram Krishna Desai another armed constable from Ali Baug was then examined.

PANVEL OBSERVES HARTAL FOR VALLABHBHAI'S CONVICTION.

Panvel observed a partial hartal on Wednesday in honour of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's conviction.

ECONOMY "AXE" IN MUNICIPAL SERVICES.

Commissioner Against Reduction Of Salaries.

Dr. A. G. Viegas' resolution requesting the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner to submit within one month proposals for the reduction of salaries of the Municipal staff, came up again for discussion on Wednesday. The resolution was, however, passed. The Municipal Commissioner in his letter to the Standing Committee stated that it was not true that the Government contemplated any measures for reducing the salaries drawn by any class or grade of servants. In support of this statement the Commissioner quoted the Press Note issued by the Director of Information. Referring to the Municipal staff, the Commissioner said:

The total cost of salaried establishment excluding labour and excluding conveyance allowances of Rs. 1,75,000 comes to Rs. 60,43,000 per annum. The total cost of labour including house-rent allowances comes to Rs. 40,50,000 per annum. The cost of salaried establishment upto Rs. 200 per month (excluding conveyance allowances) is Rs. 45,72,000 whereas the cost of establishment drawing more than Rs. 200 per month is Rs. 14,71,000. These figures will show that any measure of retrenchment which seeks to exclude employees drawing salaries upto Rs. 200 per month, defeats its own object by excluding from its scope the employees who are responsible for over 85 per cent. of the cost of establishment of the Municipality.

The Commissioner suggested other means of reducing expenditure such as getting rid of temporary hands, refusing to give extensions to those who have attained the age of 55 and over and to reduce the scale of salaries for the new employees. The Commissioner also pointed out that under Municipal Service Regulations, it was not legal to reduce salaries as proposed.

The Commissioner's letter was referred to the Establishment Sub-Committee who recommended to the Corporation that it was not possible to reduce the salaries. They recommended also to request the Commissioner to submit at an early date proposals for the reorganisation and retrenchment of various departments.

Some members of the Standing Committee, when this matter came before them on Wednesday, did not agree with the report and after some discussion sent it back to the Commissioner for re-consideration.

LOTTERY WITHOUT SANCTION.

—:o:—

European Convicted.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, found Fred C. Hitcham, a European, guilty of organising a lottery without the sanction of the Government and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

The case for the prosecution was that on November 13 the police received information that a lottery entitled "A general appeal" was being organised by Hitcham without the sanction of the Government. They applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for permission to make inquiries, which was sanctioned. During their investigations the police found that the accused had opened an office on the second floor of Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle on November 1. The accused was however not found in his office, and the police therefore kept a watch. On November 20 the accused came to his office when the police questioned him. A search was also made of his office and the police recovered 1300 books of tickets and a number of circular letters applying for the sale of the tickets and a rubber stamp bearing "F. C. Hitcham" with which the tickets and letters were signed. The accused admitted having organised the lottery, but pleaded ignorance. His worship sentenced him as mentioned above.

MUMTAZ BEGUM'S FLIGHT RECALLED.

—:o:—

Indore State's Order Against Man Who Helped Her

INTERESTING CASE AT HIGH COURT.

Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp on the Original Side of the High Court heard the suit filed by Chaturbhuj Piramal, to recover Rs. 2 lakhs from Chunilal Onkarmull. Both the plaintiffs and defendants are firms of merchants and commission agents in Bombay.

The plaintiff's case was that in 1924 they filed a suit against Shankerrao Gawde of Indore to recover Rs. 2,29,976 in respect of certain transactions in cotton and other commodities. At the date of the suit Shankerrao was undergoing imprisonment under orders of the Indore State, because he was suspected of assisting Mumtaz Begum to escape from Indore in March 1924, which resulted in the murder of Bawla and later in the abdication of H. H. Tukojirao Holkar. Shankerrao was in jail till May 1928 when he was released after the abdication of H. H. Tukojirao.

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT.

On the 15th May, 1924, the plaintiffs took out a warrant of attachment before judgment in respect of Rs. two lakhs due by the defendants to Shankerrao. Before the warrant was served on the defendants they were informed by the plaintiffs' attorneys not to part with the moneys due by them to Shankerrao. On 16th May the defendants replied stating that their account with Shankerrao had been squared up, and that nothing was due from them to Shankerrao. On 3rd September 1924, the plaintiffs obtained a decree against Shankerrao.

FRAUDULENT ENTRIES.

The plaintiffs brought this suit against the defendants for a declaration that the entries in the defendants' books purporting to be for payment of their debt to Shankerrao were fraudulently made to defeat the plaintiffs' claim, and that the defendants' debt to Shankerrao still existed when the warrant of attachment was served on them. The plaintiffs, therefore, claimed that they were entitled to the amount from the defendants.

INDORE STATE ORDERS.

In defence, it was stated that the defendants had no knowledge of any transactions between the plaintiffs and Shankerrao, and that the attachment order was served on them several hours after their accounts with Shankerrao had been squared up.

With regard to this squaring up of the accounts, the defendants stated that as a result of the Indore State's order to confiscate the properties of Shankerrao, the defendants were served with a notice from the Inspector General of Police, Indore State, requiring the defendants to pay to the Indore State the money due by them to Shankerrao. As the defendants could not pay the amount at once, the State agreed that the amount be treated as paid, though one year's time was allowed for payment. The defendants' firm at Indore informed their Bombay branch of this arrangement by telegram on 15th May, and accordingly the requisite entries were made in Shankerrao's account in the Bombay books. In the circumstances, there was no money due by the defendants to Shankerrao when the attachment order was served on the defendants some hours later. The defendants contended that the plaintiffs, therefore, had no claim against them.

JUDGMENT.

A decree in favour of the plaintiffs was passed by his Lordship who held that the debt due to Shankerrao in British India could not be affected by any order of the Indore State. Moreover, as Shankerrao had not authorised the transfer entries, these could not amount to payment. To hold otherwise would be to enable a Native State to appropriate all money and even other properties to which their debtor was entitled outside the State. Any arbitrary act of a Native State towards the property of their subjects in British India could be questioned in a British court, and was not exempt like an act of State.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 1,98,497 with costs in favour of the plaintiffs.

The Advocate General with Messrs. Coltman, Taraporewala and K. M. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. Kania, instructed by Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhordas and Co., represented the defendants.

DHARWAR LEADERS' CASE

Reference To High Court.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Dharwar recommending the quashing of the sentence of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment passed on Narasinha Narayan Chandur, a Congress leader of Dharwar, who was prosecuted for exhorting people to break the census laws. He was convicted under Section 117 of I. P. C. read with Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The accused did not take part in the proceedings.

The accused who was a member of the Congress Committee, which was declared unlawful, made a speech on November 30 last exhorting the people to obstruct the work of the ensuing census which was one of the objects of the Congress Committee. He was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

TRIAL VITIATED.

The Sessions Judge in referring the case to the High Court observed that as the offence under Section 117 of I. P. C. was punishable with 3 years, this case ought to have been tried as a warrant case. Instead, the trial court dealt with it as a summons case, and no charge was framed nor was the accused's plea taken. This was a serious illegality in the procedure, which vitiated the trial. On this ground, the Sessions Judge recommended that the conviction should be quashed and the sentence set aside.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the Government Pleader to show cause why the conviction should not be quashed.

Embezzlement Of Municipal Moneys.

Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, sentenced A. A. Pathan, Head Inspector, Elphinstone Road Municipal Market, to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 on the charge of embezzeling municipal moneys. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was responsible for the collection of stall rents. In July last the accused collected certain rents but failed to give it to the Municipal Office. In September the Chief Inspector of Markets made enquiries and found certain amount less which the accused could not account for. He was subsequently arrested and placed before the Magistrate. The accused pleaded not guilty. In view of the fact, that the accused made good the amount of embezzelment, his Worship sentenced him as above.

SMUGGLING OPIUM.

Eleven Person Convicted

Eleven persons charged with smuggling opium and charas were convicted by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday. The offences were alleged to have been committed between January 1929 and July 1930. The charges against the accused were under Section 120 B. I. P. C. and 43 (1) of Act V of 1878. (Bombay Abkari Act). The names of the accused are: Yeshwant Babaji Chipte, Mian Mahomed alias Gulam Hussein, R. M. Abdulla, Mahomed Saheb alias Arab Saheb, Yeshwat Rawji Angare, Krishna Gopal Sawant, Mian Mahomed alias Makan Mistri, Gulam Hyder, Till Mahomed, Dayaram Sunderdas, and Haji Abdul Kayum.

The total amount of charas imported siezed by the excise authorities in Bombay was valued at Rs. 27,293 and that of opium siezed was valued at Rs. 1,776. The contraband drugs were imported into Bombay from Peshawer under fictitious descriptions and several parcels are believed to have been taken delivery of by the accused and disposed of.

His Worship found all the accused guilty and sentenced them to terms of imprisonment and fines varying two to four months and Rs. 500 to 100.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:—A wall Calender from Bharat Inks and Gum manufacturers.

A Wall Calendar from Civil and military Gazette.

A Wall Calender from Naogiri & Co. Bombay.

A Wall Calendar from Decean Printing works, Poona.

A Wall Calendar from S. N. Narawanacharti & Co., Benares.

A Table Calendar from Esmail Tarmohamed & Bros. Bombay.

Arrests At Muzaffarpur

—:o:—

MUZAFFARPUR, (By Mail) Jan. 5.

More than half a dozen batches of volunteers, singing national songs and— carrying national flag paraded the main thoroughfares of the town from early morning. The police arrested them and removed them to the Muzagarpur thana.

Enquiries made from the unofficial sources show that most of the men arrested in connection with the "Independence Day" celebrations have been let off unconditionally, and the rest being removed to the jail.—A. P.

ROWDIES SET FIRE GOODS.

Sequel To Arrest Of Pickets.

SENSATION IN MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Great excitement prevailed at Mulji Jetha Market when a large number of volunteers offered Satyagraha by lying prostrate in front of a lorry loaded with piece goods bales, at 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

SATYAGRAHA BY VOLUNTEERS.

It appears that a cloth merchant named Jamnadas Gokaldas asked for police protection to remove some bales of foreign cloths from his godown at Ganeshwadi, Mulji Jetha Market. One lorry loaded with bales which was taken out from the godown under police escort was prevented by two volunteers who lay down before it. Both the volunteers were arrested by the police and the lorry was restarted; whereupon a batch of five volunteers offered satyagraha by prostrating themselves. They too were arrested. Similarly in all 18 volunteers offered satyagraha. They were all arrested. This excited the public who started to make demonstrations. The police thereupon resorted to lathi charges in which several persons received injuries.

GOODS SET ON FIRE.

Some rowdy element from the crowd then broke open the godown and set fire to some of goods. The Fire Brigade being informed, fire engines arrived on the scene and put out the fire.

On hearing the news of the trouble the Police Commissioner, Mr. Wilson arrived on the scene and made enquiries. A police party under Superintendent Tavde was present on the scene.

MR. EKAMBER IYER'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY.

—:o:—

Mr. Ekamber Iyer formerly of the Hindustani Seva Dal who is a patient in the G. T. Hospital is still in a bad condition. After his operation he showed improvement for a couple of days, but things became worse latter. His teperature was 103 on Monday he looks very weak and tired.

MISS NATRAJAN RELEASED

Miss K. Natarajan who was sentenced to two months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on the 7th November for being a member of the Desh Sevikaa which had been declared to be an unlawful body, was released from the Arthur Road Prison on Tuesday, the fine having been paid.

M. B. B. S. FINAL.

Examination Results

—:o:—

The following candidates have been declared to have passed the final M. B. B. Examination:—

FIRST CLASS.

Arthur Ernest De. Sa.

SECOND CLASS.

F. G. Abbasi, G. S. Apte, *Awati, Kashi*, H. S. Bamni, S. K. Basu, R. J. Bhatt, V. S. Borade, J. L. Braganza, A. E. De Sa H. B. Dhalla, Y. M. Donde, *Durga Shiniwas Dravid, Shiniwas Dravid*, J. B. A. D'Souza, N. G. Gadekar, V. R. Gadgil, B. B. Gandhi, D. V. Gandhi, R. C. Gandhi, F. C. Ghai, S. Grover, *Tarabai Vishnu Joglekar*, G. V. Joshi, *Gool Behramji Kabraji*, J. N. Kamat, K. C. Kania, N. G. Kelkar G. S. Kopikar, M. M. Kopikar, M. M. Kothari, G. N. Kowthari, A. A. Kulkarni, H. S. Kulkarni, V. S. Majmudar, K. D. Manohar, R. C. Markan, N. J. Mehta, A. S. Misra, F. Mohamed, R. Morea, G. K. Mulki, R. D. Muzumdar, A. A. Nagori, *Pandit Sarju*, R. K. Satija, H. C. Shah, R. C. Shah, P. P. Sheth, T. B. Sonwaney, M. N. Talpade, G. H. Thuse, *Gool Nowroji Vazifdar*, J. D. Vohra, R. S. Wagle, *Ahibabai Dattatraya Gupte*, K. V. Patel.

PASS.

J J Desai; J B H D'Souza; G B Godbole; G N Khanna; G N Kowshik; M A Prabhu; M M Talaty; B N Trilokekar; *A D Gupte*; K V Patel.

The Lord Sandhurst gold medal —E. T. Arther Ernest D'Sa.

The Charles Morehead Prize,— to Miss Kashi Awati.

The Balkrishna Sadamji Prize, —To, Kamalakar—Dinkar Manohar.

The Viceroy's Silver Medal, The Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund, the Lady Reay Silver Medal, the Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal

To Miss Gool Nowroji Vazifdar.

The J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal.— To No. Kamalakar Dinkar Manohar.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1931.

MISREPRESENTATION

—:o:—

We think that undue importance is being given to Lord Reading's speech at the Federal Structure Committee. It is positively misreading the situation for the "Times of India" to say that in view of that speech "the main objective of the British Indian delegation, as far as the Liberal Party—the Key Party in Parliament—is conncerned, has been achieved." And we fear that Mr. F. W. Wilson, too, has misread the situation in remarking that the speech "is interpreted by all as being the Liberals' surrender to India's claims." It is true that the main objective of the British Indian delegation, who undoubtedly represent the moderate opinion in the country, is full responsible Government at the centre with the reservation for a brief period of the Army and foreign relations. But it would be gross misinterpretation of words to suppose that Lord Reading has conceded this demand. It may be, as Mr. Wilson adds, that there is "the strongest possible gossip current to-day that the Premier and Mr. Lloyd George have arrived at an understanding on India and the only question remaining is when and how much will Lord Peel and Sir Samuel Hoare surrender." But so long as the understanding on India is couched in vague terms, the gossip may be safe. But the moment you come to define the understanding, the bubble is pricked. Sir Samuel Hoare has already spoken and he does not seem to have surrendered anything in the usual Tory position. The "Daily Herald" which fairly knows what is what describes Sir Samuel's speech as "the most mischievous contribution to the Conference." Lord Reading's speech is before the public and it is far from being "a complete endorsement of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru."

Much of the misrepresentation of Lord Reading's speech is due to the habit of some persons to stress unduly a vague diplomatic assurance without reference to the accompanying qualifications and reservations. Lord Reading indeed did say that he was prepared to go "the full length of responsibility of the Executive to the Central Legislature." But at the same time he insisted on impossible reservations, and it serves no good purpose wilfully to connive at them. Nobody can deny or twist the fact that Lord Reading demands, among other things that the Central Legislature should have nothing to do with the cost of the Army, and that the Viceroy should have considerable powers of interference in the control of exchange, currency and foreign loans and even Law and Order. He also insisted on "a Convention to ensure a fair treatment of British trading interests." What a serious restriction on India's fiscal autonomy the "Convention" may be will soon be clear when the Federal Committee comes to define the details of its scheme of Government. And after all, it is yet to be seen what sort Federal Legislature it is to which Lord Reading would make the Central Executive partially responsible. If that Legislature is loaded and complicated, as we fear it will be, with a variety of reactionary and conflicting elements, it must detract not a little from the value of responsibility that is proposed to be introduced in the Executive. It may, of course, be safely admitted that Lord Reading's speech is not so truculent as his other recent utterances on India have been. But it is mischievous misrepresentation to say that his speech is a surrender to India's claims or even an endorsement of Dr. Sapru's demand.

Apart from what has been publicly said at any meeting in connection with the Conference, Mr. Wilson states that "behind the scenes many far-reaching proposals are being discussed" and adds more definitely: "I am authorised to state that the Liberals including Lord Reading are prepared to accept Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's scheme, and though for form's sake an attempt will be made to secure by argument the Tories' support, failure of unanimity will not prevent the Labour Government formulating resolutions which will embody the furthest possible advance." Finally, Mr. Wilson "warns his Congress friends not to be alarmed at the present announcements and the nature of federation and the composition of the legislature." Congressmen are hardly likely to be "alarmed" by any announcements about the Conference as they are more interested in work here than in talk there. Which of the two will be more effective will be proved ere long. It will be something, however, if the present Conference can pave the way for a true Round Table Conference for the negotiation of genuine Peace Terms.

THE GOVERNOR'S DUTY.

"Lady Sykes, accompanied by Major D.C. Scott, Surgeon to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, paid a visit to the Northcote Police Hospital, Bombay on Tuesday afternoon".

No one possessing humanitarian feelings—even the victims of lathis and, their relatives and friends—can have anything but admiration for Lady Sykes' sympathy with suffering humanity as expressed in her visit to the Police hospital. But one does wonder why neither Sir Frederick nor Lady Sykes have yet visited the Congress hospitals. Surely it cannot be argued that the patients in those hospitals, having come to grief because of their alleged or real political preferences, deserve no consideration. A patient after all is just a fellow-human being in distress. We repeat the suggestion that we made a couple of months ago that the Governor should visit these hospitals. It is his duty do so. It is also his duty to visit all the oher hospitals in the Presidency under his charge, that had to be improvised during the last 8 months. And it is, finally, his urgent duty to tour some of the Gujerat districts immediately and see for himself what is happening there.

It is all very well for the Director of Information to characterise reports regarding certain incidents in Gujerat as "hysterical stories." He cannot help being vividly complacent. We rather sympathise with him. But, however, ingenious the proverbial justification for hanging a dog may be it is none the less most unconvincing. One may recognise the ingenuity that invented the phrase "hysterical stories". But it irritates where it ought to convince. And for a very good reason. A number of influential visitors to the affected area have been impressed so deeply by conditions there that they evidently regard official activities themselves as 'hysterical'. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Brailsford, Messrs. Tairsee and Mehta of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have all condemned the manner in which the campaign for collection of Land Revenue has been carried on in Gujerat districts. There is a bonafide reason why Sir Federick Sykes should investigate into the real hysterics of the "hysterical stories".

On the 27th of December last Sir Lallubhai Samaldas issued a challenge through the "Times of India" to the Collector of Kaira to substantiate the official "refutation" of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas' allegations regarding repression in Vadthal.

> "In interests" he wrote "of Truth and justice I ask the Collector or the Editor of the Kaira Jilla Gazette to submit all his evidence to the Honble the Revenue Member and on my side I will do the same. Let the inquiry I suggest be open to the public, at least to the press."

Sir Lallubhai offered to apologise to the Collector if the Revenue Member's decision went against him, otherwise he expected the Collector to apologise to him. This, as Sir Lallubhai said, was a "sporting" offer. But it was never accepted. Why?

Does not this silence—unless the challenge is to be regarded as merely "hysterical"—clearly strengthen the case for an inquiry True, Messrs. Master and Shah have, as we understand, been transferred. But this cannot be urged as an excuse for "hush hush". As a matter of fact it proves, as nothing else does, that "hysterical stories" are likely to have substance in fact and that in the interests of the peasantry a thorough inquiry into these stories is urgently required. Will the Governor make a move towards Surat and Kaira? He may invite Sjts. Lallubhai, Tairsee and Mehta, as also Mr. Garret, whose work has won him a New Year's honour, and his subordinates to accompany his Excellency. Failing this, the Governor should appoint a mixed committee of inquiry. Such an inquiry has been consistently demanded by the public and failing a personal visit by the Governor to the affected area, the only way for Government to ameliorate the situation is to accede to the demand for an independent inquiry through a committee which inspires public confidence.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to your editorial and the letter of Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee in which he seems to give some gratuitous advice to the electors, may I, as a matter of interest, enquire why certain eminent persons of the Committee of the Chamber have fixed the extra-ordinary general meeting of the Chamber on the 16th. but just 2 days after the voting for the new elections is over, to rule the boycott resolution out of order? This resolution has been before the Committee for over six months. It is obvious that this meeting has been fixed with a view to see what prospects the anti-boycott move has, after the new elections to the Committee are over. Coming as this does after the fiasco of the circular recently issued by the President of the Chamber on the council entry question, it is not to be wondered at that some of the 'eminent' members of the old committee want to see that their seats are secured.

I leave it to the members of the Chamber to exercise their votes, remembering that Mahatma Gandhiji is still in jail and thousands of our countrymen are suffering for the country in prisons and outside.—Yours, etc.

N. M. BHUTA.

January 7.

"BEWARE OF PUSH-SLIDER"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read your leaderette headed "Beware of Back-sliders", and if its object is to place nationalism on a higher level, I am afraid what you say has overshot the bolt. You appeal to the general body of the Indian Merchants Chamber in electing the new executive Committee to bear in mind the inglorious record of the retiring committee.. I send you for your information and benefit a copy of the report of the last year's work and ask you in view of the said record whether your remarks about the said committee having worked "anti-nationally" and whose members are not free from "blandishments" are not hasty and unjustified and made without the full knowledge of facts and figures. I will like you to mention any other commercial association which has a more glorious record. You appeal to the constituency to return such members who are "nationalist and who are immune from blandishments from whatever quarters they come, and who will not succumb to abject servility to interests that are notorious for exploiting the national movement for selfish ends". The great Burke said that he did not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people, but you Sir Editor do know to draw up an indictment against a whole committee, if not directly, at least by implication. If you had taken the trouble to diagonose the genesis of agitation against the outgoing committee you would have found that it centred in the desire of some members whose 'swadeshi' is 'personal' as opposed to 'national' and who bless the boycott from that point of view, and who want to convert others to their ideas of non-co-operation. Having failed in this object, they have set up this agitation of "Down with them." and in this crusade no weapons can be better than those of Pharisee, who say "how much better I am than they".

The aims and objects of the Chamber, as well as rules and regulations, are based on co-operation with Government—and the Advocate-General who was consulted has so opined it—. If some members desire to change them the constitutional course is to ask for the change openly, and not to send in motions which are "ultra-vires" of the objects of the Chamber, and when these are turned down by the Committee, as they must be, to say how anti-national the Committee is, how wanting some members are in self-respect and self-reliance. These are but easy slogans to fling at.

I will say it to the credit of some members who believed in the programme of non-co-operation that they started a counter institution. But they soon realized the realities of the situation and began writing to Government and petitioning them. This ship is still afloat, and one would like to know from its log book where she is.

I am sorry I have to ask this query—but this is necessary as the retiring committee has been so much sought to be criticised. Sir, you speak of exploiting national movements for selfish ends. If you and your readers will but bear in mind the difference between national swadeshi, as distinguished between personal swadeshi you will understand the agitation better.

Sir is it not strange, and also eloquent, that of those who are seeking election to the new committee. I mean the "national minded" ones, none of them have said what their platform is and what they stand for. Is it not also significant that of those who write against the old committee, none is "national-minded" to write under his own name. "A member" 'Pro-bono-publico'" and others of same kidney should openly come out and not hit from behind the "purdah".

I know the times through which

(Continued on next page.)

ABRACADABRA OF HINDU MARRIAGE.

Hindu Becomes Soma Alias Moon.

INFLUENCE OF THE STARS.

(By Dr. G. V. DESHMUKH, President, Anti-Priestcraft Association).

II*

Can no explanation be offered for this wholesale slaughter of the innocents to which I referred in my first article?. I think this was due to the influence of astrology on Hindu life. When people are virile and vigorous in thought and action they do not bother much about the stars and the propitious times for action. They just go on acting. If the stars like the Shastras are with them so much the better; but if they are not so much the worse—for the stars and Shastras. It is when this virility disappears that stars and Shastras come in. Some Indian scholars seem to think that child-marriage came as a reaction against Buddhism. May be, and one cannot deny, but it is not likely that ultra-conservative Hinduism will change from adult marriage into child-marriage, merely as a reaction against Buddhism. Some other force either independently or co-operating with it, must be acting, and preparing the mind for a long time. Such a force was not wanting to act and influence the Hindu mind from the Vedic times: There must be a proper time for sacrifice. There must be a proper asterism or Nakshatra for the religious performance and if the Nakshatra is good then the performance is good, but if the Nakshatra is bad then the performance is bad. In Brah-Taitiriya man it is enjoined that on the Nakshatra with a bad name one should neither do a ceremony nor sacrifice: It is as bad as doing it on a sinful day.

The influence of Asterisms on the life of Hindus is well-known.

INDIVIDUAL SOUL-SAVING HINDUISM CAUSE OF DOWNFALL.

A Hindu is "born on Nakshatra," from the cutting of the hair to the 'Moonja' and marriage all the ceremonies of life must be done on days of good omen. The sowing and reaping of fields, even shaving of one's own chin and head cannot be done on days of bad omen. If the narrative is true Peshawas lost battles and Marhatta Empire on account of these influences of Nakshatras and Prithviraj's army on an Eclipse day during the battle give up their arms for a bath in the sacred river and save their souls in the other world but become slaves and make their succeeding generations slaves in this world and make their gods and temples despised. So do the 300 Brahmins of Benares when Mahratas were encamped outside the gates of Benares. This individual selfish soul-saving business of the Hindu is the main-spring of his action and the chief cause of the downfall of his nation.

TRANSFERRING HOME TO HEAVENS AND DRAGGING HEAVENS INTO HOME.

With this soul-saving business is also associated a more ancient tendency of the Hindu mind to transfer home to heavens above; and heavens to home on this earth.

The Yajna or sacrifice must imitate the sun's yearly course in the heavens and the Vishuvan of the Yajna must separate the Yajna into two halves as the sun's course is divided into Uttarayan and Dakshinayan. If these are Grahas (Planets) in the heavens there must be Grahas in the Soma sacrifice (Soma pots).

There is the Jupiter and Venus in heavens so is the Shukras Manthin in the sacrifice.

If there are men on earth they must picture a man made of Nakshatras with Chitra as the head, Hasta as the hand, Swati as body, Vishakha as thighs and Anuradha as feet. Hunter and deer on this earth is transferred to heavens as Vyadh and Mrigashisha and dogs on earth are represented by Shwan and Prashwan in heavens. Every Brahmin boy imitates or is the Prajapati in his Upanayan ceremony by his staff, belt, and skin. Ajin, Charma and Danda (Tilak in Orion Chapter VI). This similarity cannot end here with the first important Sanskar of Upanayan. In his next important Sanskara of life he must resemble the moon—Soma, King of Brahmins.

SOMA'S SERAGLIO.

Some is a very much married deity in the Vedas. He marries Surya the sun's daughter. He marries the thirty-three daughters of Daksha, but he is very fond of Rohini. Students of Astronomy need not be told that all this is a symbolic way of putting things for the passage of the moon, through the Zodiac and 27 Asterisms and the close conjunction of the moon and Rohini (Aldebeheran). But the Hindu wanted to imitate his King Soma alias Moon, and this is the basis of Marriage in Hindu Religion.

RIDDLE OF RELIGION OR RELIGION OF RIDDLES.

There is always a clue in all riddles and in the riddles of words in the Hindu religion these clues are not wanting. In the Vedas and religious books the riddles are well-known, as the following one in Rigveda quoted by Tilak in the (Arctic Home Rig. VIII 72-68) "Seven Milk the one. The two create the five with the ten of Vivswat Indra by his threefold hammer caused the heaven's bucket to drop down." Why riddles ever came into religion, God only knows; or as in the famous Sukta on creation in Vedas he also does not know; but the result is obvious. Faith is being created in numerals and numbers. My own idea is that earlier sages told their religion, their philosophy, their hopes, their ideas in simple words; and all that had to be told in plain straightforward manner that could be understood by everybody.

SOUND MORE IMPORTANT THAN MEANING: ORIGIN OF MANTRAS.

Later sages had nothing more to add, so the only way to look more learned was to become more cryptic; and one sage vied with another in being more and more unintelligible. To guard themselves against any inroads of intelligence, what trickeries had to be played! The relation of word and meaning is divine; so says Sankhya. The next step naturally would be to transfer all the importance to sound; that sound was everything and the substance nothing—preparing the way for meaningless Mantras, full of sound. After this one can imagine the full career of Rishis producing Mantras, sounds after sounds, full of religion—meaning deep things, unfathomable, unintelligible, profound, ending in "Hum" and "Om." Is there any clue to this riddle of marriage? The clue is given by "Nava Varsha tu Rohini." The girl of 9 years is Rohini and therefore as the Moon marries Rohini so if the Hindu married a girl of nine years he is Moon himself. This is the logic of the religion of marriage. But why is a girl of nine years Rohini?

In the religio-astrological literature of 1500 B. C. extending to 500 A. D. the Sun and the Moon, the Yuga, the Year, the northern half of the course of the sun, which is called the Udgayan, all start from the Asterism of Dhanishta (Atteneir in Capricorn). Many of these things have changed since then; not so the immobile Hindu religion or its fixed ceremonies.

ROHINI THE 9TH ASTERISM AND THE DIVINE AND HUMAN BRIDE.

The Moon starts from Dhanishta and passing along the different Asterisms of 2 Shata Bhishaka, 3 Purva Bhadrapada, 4 Uttara Bhadrapada, 5 Revati, 6 Aswini, 7 Bharani, 8 Krittika, comes to Rohini the 9th Asterism. Therefore, a girl of nine years is Rohini and as Rohini marries the Moon so a girl of 9 years, who is the Rohini, marries a Hindu and therefore the Hindu becomes the Moon. Becomes the Moon? Is the Moon himself.

This is the intricate, divine religious argument. If that is so why all this cry of Gauri and eight being the most marriageable age of girls according to religion?

The explanation of this also is not difficult. If we trace the course of the Moon along the Asterism the 8th Asterism is Krittika. But Agni, the God of this earth, is the supreme Deity of this Asterism. In Taitiriya Samhita are given the different Deities of different Nakshatras. Agni is the Deity—Master of Krittika and as according to Dharma Shastras a marriage contracted with the help of Agni—fire is the only religious marriage, the marriage of the Moon with the Asterism of Krittika is par excellence the religious marriage and excels every other form of marriage. But Krittika is the 8th Asterism from Dhanishta, therefore 8th must be the proper age for religious marriage and this is the age of Gauri. We have thus an explanation of the intensely religious marriageable age of girls at 8 and 9 in misapplied astronomy due to the misguiding effect of astrology on the Hindu mind.

(To Be Continued.)

*The first article appeared on the 7th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Lord Irwin Fails.

The Lahore correspondent of the "Times of India" has scored over our local Santa Claus, who presented the Indian "Delegates" with a beautiful species of political porcupine—Dominion Status with claws all over the body:

> "Unofficial information, received (at Lahore) from London tends", we learn, "to indicate that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is slowly beginning to realize that sound and experienced administrators like Lord Reading and Sir Malcolm Hailey have fuller and more accurate grasp of the present political situation in India than the various Hindu Delegates, who, for interested reasons, have, in the course of informal conversations, exaggerated to the British Prime Minister the strength of the Congress movement and the artificial birth of the so-called Nationalist awakening."

We sincerely sympathise with the "Hindu Delegates" and Lord Irwin at their failure to delude the Premier regarding "the artificial birth of the so-called Nationalist awakening."

?——

As regards the strength of the Congress, we have no doubt that it is "exaggerated". But then why the suggestion, as reported by this correspondent, that Mr. Benn may visit India "to discuss the situation personally with Lord Irwin and also accurately to gauge the real strength of the Congress movement"? Far be it from us to entertain the slightest suspicion that the reported suggestion is really a recognition of the strength of the Congress, that it is born of the reluctant consciousness of the complete failure of the Round Table Conference and that it is a tentative feeler to estimate the possibilities of a fresh move. We entertain no such suspicions. But, frankly, it is difficult to understand Mr. Benn's proposed visit on any other assumption.

Futility of Coercion.

The conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will surprise none, whatever might be the worth of the evidence adduced against him. But one was not quite prepared for the note of irony in the trying Magistrate's remark that in sentencing the old ailing Sardar to nine months' imprisonment on the kind of evidence available he was acting leniently. However, as the Sardar himself puts it, no sacrifice is great enough to win a nation's deliverance, and the purer the sacrifice the earlier will be our victory. Besides, the Sardar, like his chief, is an inspiration whether he is inside a prison or outside it. Every Indian with any spark of feeling or patriotism in him will help in carrying on the national struggle. The authorities, we regret to note, do not yet realise that coercion is bound to fail.

Constitutional Labour Lost.

Thirty-four applications signed by 1,700 citizens of Belgaum were recently submitted to the District Magistrate urging him to withdraw his order under Section 144, Cr. Pr. Code, banning Prabhat Pheris in the city and cantonment limits. And thirty local pleaders personally made a similar request to the Magistrate and pointed out that there was no need whatsoever for the ban. But the Magistrate refused to withdraw his frivolous order. So all the constitutional labour was lost. And it remains to be seen what the pleaders and other citizens will do to assert the right of singing national songs in the form of Prabhat Pheris.

His Comparative Freedom.

The news that the Government of India have issued instructions for the release of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel makes us fear that his health may be very bad. Else one would not dream of that Government thinking of his release any time before it was actually due. We hope that his health is not seriously affected and that a spell of comparative freedom will set him right. If he does not wish to go back to jail very soon, he will have to be careful even in speaking on Khaddar. It is not quite unusual in these days for a speech in praise of Khaddar to be construed by some officials as "assisting the operations of an unlawful body."

PROGRESS OF THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

ILLUMINATING STATISTICS.

That the political movement in India is in the fullest swing and that the forces of nationalism have not suffered any diminution is the conclusion to which one is inevitably led by the latest figures relating to India's foreign trade viz. the accounts of the sea-borne Trade of British India for the month of November, 1930. The imports have been steadily diminishing both in value and in quantity since January, 1930, but the effect of of the Boycott movement was beginning to be felt from April; and its full effects can be said to have taken place from the month of June, as most of the orders are generally placed in advance by several months. The total imports into British India from April to November, 1930 are 112 crores of rupees as compared with 163 crores in 1929. The exports from British India similarly have gone down during the same months from Rs. 214 crores in 1929 to Rs. 161 crores in 1930. The following are the figures of imports into British India and exports from British India from April to November in 1929 and 1930:—

IMPORTS.

	1929 In	1930 Lakhs.
April	24,54	18,06
May	21,23	17,90
June	16,52	13,86
July	19,07	13,66
August	20,34	12,74
September	19,23	11,18
October	19,24	12,78
November	22,50	11,91

EXPORTS.

	1929 In	1930 Lakhs.
April	28,10	24,58
May	26,32	21,84
June	26,71	20,71
July	25,63	20,96
August	27,31	17,64
September	26,27	19,40
October	26,26	18,15
November	27,34	17,28

RAPID DECREASE

The imports in the month of November 1930 are only one-half of what they were in 1929. The remarkable decline in the imports is mainly due to the Boycott. The import trade is not so much affected by the fall in prices and the general debression as the "Times of India" would have us believe. This is proved by the fact that England has comparatively lost much more than other countries.

But the Boycott movement had also as its objective the substitution of Indian goods and decline in the imports of cotton and other piece goods and other articles of common use like soap, cigarettes, toilet goods, stationery etc. is to be found not only with regard to Great Britain (though she has lost most heavily) but also other countries as well.

IS INDIA A LOSER?

We are often told by the Anglo-Indian papers that if India boycotts foreign goods, she will herself suffer, because nobody will buy her goods and the Indian Exports will suffer. Now, plausible as the argument sounds, its hollowness will be at once seen when we remember that India is exporting mainly raw materials and food stuffs which is badly needed by these countries. Secondly, India herself needs the raw materials and foodstuffs, which she can not export without detriment to her own best interests Therefore, while appreciating the solicitude of the "Times of India" exhibited in its leader of the 2nd instant., we must say that the fall in the exports is party due to the most phenomenal fall in the prices of agricultural produce and partly due to the increasing use of Indian raw materials as the result of the Swadeshi movement.

IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

The Boycott has been most effective with regard to the Textiles. The decline in the imports of yarn and piecegoods has been progressing every month. Below we give the figures of the imports of Cotton piecegoods, which is the most important item in the imports of textile manufactures:—

COTTON PIECEGOODS	November 1929 (Figurs in Lakhs.)
England	899 Yds. 246 Rs.
Japan	521 Yds. 117 Rs.
Total of all countries	1519 Yds. 397 Rs.
	November. 1930 (Figures in Lakhs.)
England	141 Yds. 32 Rs.
Japan	201 Yds. 38 Rs.
Total of all countries	359 Yds. 106 Rs.

RUINIUS FINANCIAL POLICY AGAIN.

—:o:—

Mr. C. B. Mehta On Fall In Cotton Prices.

PLEA FOR REFORM IN FIXING SPOT RATES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association this afternoon, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, vice-President of the Association, discussed the present low prices of Indian Cotton as compared with world prices which he attributed to the "ruinous financial policy of the Government of India" and to the loose and inequitable terms of Indian Hedge contracts as causes equally responsible for this state of affairs. He said:

"As it is customary on such occasions as the Annual meeting to say a few words about the important features and outstanding events of the past year and also the prospects in front of us, I will say a few words about them.

The past year has been a memorable one in more than one way. Posterity will probably put down the year 1930 as the most eventful year in India both as regards trade and politics. Politically, the first and foremost event was the famous march of Mahatma Gandhi and the subsequent continued political activity in India. Economically, since last year we are faced with a severe economic depression. There has been a tremendous fall in the prices of all commodities all over the world. The whole commercial world is rather upset now, and it is simply waiting anxiously for better times. As far as raw cotton is concerned, the decline in prices has been great and severe enough to shake the confidence of the most diehard bulls. We all know that cotton prices cannot be stable and that they must fluctuate, and sometimes even violently. If the decline in Indian cotton prices had been only to the extent of the decline in world prices, there would have been not much to complain of. But during the past season, Indian cotton was sold much below world parity, sometimes even to the extent of Rs. 50 to Rs. 55.

REASON FOR FALL IN COTTON PRICES.

What were the main reasons for this state of affairs in India? It appears to me that the ruinous financial policy of the Government of India in making money too dear, and out of par with world money rates is the primary reason for the abnormal low parity price of Indian cotton. In addition to this, the loose and inequitable terms of our Hedge contracts are equally responsible for this state of affairs.

I will explain briefly, what I mean by this. According to the present rules, a seller can sell cotton with no obligation to deliver actual cotton. He can go scot-free by paying a penalty. He need not even pay the penalty, if he tenders cotton which he knows cannot be passed. His obligation ceases when he makes such a tender. He is not called upon to make another tender and the buyer has no right to buy on the seller's account from the market. This is virtually a onesided contract.

REFORM IN SPOT RATES.

Another reform necessary is as regard the fixing of spot rates. At present, during delivery periods official spot rates are fixed on the basis of spot rates ruling in the Bombay market. I would suggest that the official spot rates should be fixed on the basis of the rates ruling in the upcountry markets. We all know that exporters and merchants buy in upcountry markets at higher rates in parity with Bombay. For instance, Bengal rates in Bombay are round about Rs. 130. But if you see the rates for this cotton in upcountry, you will find that the cost of buying there and bringing here comes to Rs. 140. Why then do the rates in Bombay remain at Rs. 130? It is due to the loose terms of our contracts, as explained to you just now, which encourages short sales without risk. I would therefore suggest that official spot rates should be fixed on the basis of rates ruling in the upcountry markets. This principle is adopted in fixing New York spot rates. Quotations from the ten Southern markets are received daily in New York and the average of these quotations is fixed as the spot quotation for the day.

Unless and until real reforms are made in the terms of our forward contracts on the lines of recognised Cotton Exchanges of the world such as New York or Liverpool there are no prospects for the Indian farmers to get a fair price for their cotton in comparison with the rest of the world.

GOVT. MUST COME TO RESCUE.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has been trying to make the Government take some measures to help the farmers financially at this time of low prices of cotton. The Government have been ready with the answer that it would not be of any use for the state to interfere in cotton, citing the example of the Federal Farm Board in America. Let us consider the causes of the failure of the Farm Board. First of all, it is due to the Farm Board commencing to buy cotton and wheat at prices higher than the cost of production. Secondly, the failure is due to propaganda and agitation of vested interests in America. A loud chorus of condemnation has been hurled against all its activities from the very beginning up till now. Had the American cotton public assumed a sympathetic attitude and supported the Farm Board, I am sure the affairs in America would have been different.

The cotton situation in India is different from America, and if the Government were to take some measures to help the farmers, combined with the efforts of the East India Cotton Association, to check undue depression in prices, I think the result would be successful. There are no vested interests in India to oppose Government measures, and besides, cotton prices are well below cost of production. State intervention in cotton prices with Bengal ruling at Rs. 125 is different from intervention at Rs. 300. State intervention as a principle need not always be wrong, because it has been a failure somewhere. It all depends upon the price at the time when the State begins to intervene and the way in which the situation is handled.

The publication of the report of the Cotton Contracts Act Committee is due now and we are all waiting to know its recommendations which, we hope will bring us that justice for which we have been asking since long and those reforms which are necessary for the good of the trade.—A.P.

NOT MERELY ECONOMIC BUT AGAINST GOVT?

New Theory Of Tharrawady Outbreak.

RANGOON, Jan. 7.

According to official information it is now certain that the rebel chief is not dead but that he decamped from the Palace in Alantaung Hill just before the arrival of troops there. The man who killed by troops and who was believed to be the King of the rebels was the Rebel Chief's Minister named Polwin. It is reported that the Rebel Chief with a number of followers ran away towards Minhla side and is making Taungbyat as his headquarters. Over 100 guns were seized by the police at Minhla, Okpo and from neighbouring areas and they were brought here with a view to prevent those guns falling into the hands of rebels.

ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED.

An unofficial report says that the fight has been continuing in Minhla area for the past two days. It is reported that two or three rebels coming out of a jungle fired and then disappeared. The Punjabis operating there returned the fire but the casualty figure has not been received. A party of military police left this morning for Sankangyi village near hill side where the rebels are believed to be concentrating. Troops and police parties are daily moving in different directions with a view to capture rebels. It is officially reported that over 300 rebels are now in Minhla area where an engagement is expected.

NO FURTHER DISTURBANCES.

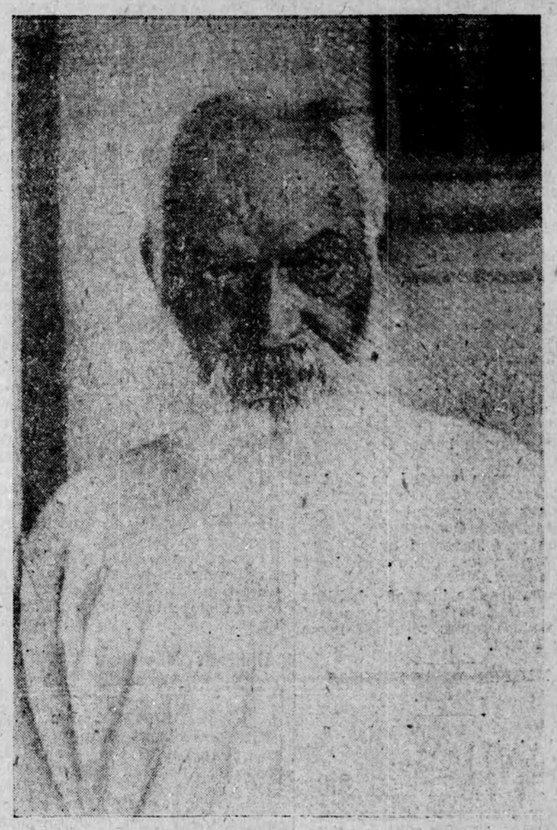
An official communique says.—The rounding up of rebels in Tharrawaddy district continues satisfactorily. The columns of troops and police which went out yesterday met with no organised opposition. They captured a considerable number of prisoners in different villages. News has been received from Yamethin that 30 of a band of dacoits who burnt two or three villages on Sunday have surrendered with one gun. This outbreak appears to be definitely over. News was received of the attack on two villages in Dedaye township, Pyapon District, by some malcontents whose number is not yet definitely known.

NOT MERELY ECONOMIC.

A proclamation found on the person of one of the Tharrawaddy rebels shows that the outbreak is a definite insurrection directed against Government and does not support the thory that it is merely due to economic distress and inability to pay taxes.

AMPLE POLICE AND MILITARY.

Unofficial details have been received regarding the Yamethin trouble. Dacoits or rebels are said to have numbered 100 and were armed with guns. They attacked two villages, Hmansi and Wadaw, about 8 miles from Yamethin when most of the villagers were away buying provisions rebels burnt 200 houses, fatally injured a mounted constable, robbed the togon, the village headman of his gun and wounded and left him in a jungle. A. P.



Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel who was released 51 days before the expiry of his term.

SJT. VITHALBHAI PATEL OVATED ON RELEASE

To Arrive In Bombay On Saturday

(From Our Correspondent.)

COIMBATORE, Jan. 7.

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel was released this morning and was garlanded by the citizens at jail entrance. He then motored to Sjt. Venkataramana Iyengar's bungalow. A large gathering waited there and bowed before Sjt. Patel. This evening he leaves for Madras by 'blue mountain' and thence to Bombay on Friday. Dr. Patel has been wired to receive Sreeman Patel at Bombay.

51 Days Before Expiry Of Term.

COIMBATORE, Jan 7.

Mr. V. J. Patel was released from Coimbatore Jail at 8-30 this morning, 51 days befor the expiry of his term of six months' simple imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.—A. P.

SECURITY FROM "KESARI" DEMANDED.

New Ordinance At Work.

POONA, January 7.

Mr. J. S. Karandikar made declaration as Printer, Publisher and Editor of the "Kesari" before the District Magistrate yesterday, who asked for a security of Rs. 1,000 under the New Ordinance. The security was deposited.—A. P.

POONA MOURNS MAHOMED ALI'S LOSS.

POONA, January 7.

Under the auspices of several public associations a public meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir yesterday evening and it passed unanimously a resolution recording deep sense of grief at the death of Moulana Mahomed Ali and offering condolences to his family. Several leading citizens made speeches appreciating Moulana Mahomed Ali's services.—A. P.

BOMBAY LIBERALS' CONDOLENCES.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Tuesday, the following resolution was adopted:

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association deplore the untimely death of Moulana Mahomed Ali in London at a time when his services to the country would have been most invaluable. His life-long work for the cause of Indian nationalism has won the admiration of all sections and communities in India. The Council offer their heart-felt sympathy to the family of the deceased."—A. P.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY AT TINNEVELLY

—:o:—

WIFE, MOTHER AND CHILD STABBED

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

A triple tragedy is reported from Tinnevelly in which a man, recently returned from Rangoon, is alleged to have stabbed to death his wife suspecting her fidelity and also her mother and child. The man is in police custody.—A. P.

"Path Of Suffering Is The Path To Freedom"

VITHALBHAI PATEL'S MESSAGE TO HIS CUNTRYMEN.

(From Our Correspondent).

COIMBATORE, Jan. 7.

The following message has been issued by Mr. V. J. Patel to the country:—

"For obvious reasons, I have decided to keep mum for the time being. I have lost 19 pounds in weight, and feel extremely weak. Neither at Ambala nor at Coimbatore has the trouble, which I am having for the last four months, been properly diagnosed and treated. In fact, I was told that adequate facilities for such examination and treatment, as was necessary in my case, were not available at either of these places.

I am leaving for Madras to-night and after resting there for a day, I propose to leave for Bombay by the Madras Express on Friday morning.

HEALTH: HIS IMMEDIATE CONCERN.

My immediate concern in the circumstances is my health and after reaching Bombay, I shall place myself exclusively in the hands of my medical advisers.

I am more than ever convinced that the path of suffering is the path to freedom and a nation that has proved itself capable of such unparalleled sacrifices, as it has made during the last eight months can no longer remain in bondage. I consider myself fortunate that I have lived long enough to make my humble contribution to our country's struggle for freedom.

THOUGHT-PROVOKING EXPERIENCE IN JAIL.

I had varied, interesting and though-provoking experiences during the last few months, and have formed certain ideas regarding one's future course of action. I hope to be able to issue a considered statement on the subject as soon as my health permits."

Mr. Patel is accompanied by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar, Government Medical Officer and Mr. Abuchand Sait of Madras.

ATTEMPT ON PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S LIFE.

—:o:—

Bail Application Of Accused Rejected.

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, January 7.

Bail application of Ranbir Singh Vir, arrested in connection with the University outrage was rejected by the Additional District Magistrate and also refused application for bail of Durgadas arrested for the same offence.

Streets along which procession passed were a gloomy aspect. All lamposts were draped in black and skysigns were extinguished as mark of respect and instead of fixed bayonets the guard surrounding hearse bore torches. En-route to Cathedral hearse was driven under Arc De Triomphe to enable body to rest for moment beside that of unknown soldier.—(Reuters Telegram.)

Tories Tear Sapru's Scheme To Pieces

The Conservative attitude towards Indian claims to responsibility with due safeguards at Federal centre was stated in Federal Structure sub-committee of the Indian Round Table Conference to-day by Sir Samuel Hoare one of the Conservative section of the British delegation.

The Conservatives, he said, insisted upon safeguards not because they wished to put difficulties in the way of India's advance but because difficulties were in India itself—hard facts of credit, obligations, defence and minorities. As India was dependent upon British army, Defence must be regarded as a Crown subject. This led to a whole series of problems in an attempt to create responsible executive, such as, Should defence Minister be in Cabinet? and if so how to reconcile his responsibility to the crown with responsibility of their Ministers to the legislature.

MINORITY DIFFICULTIES

So also with the minorities question. He pointed out that none of the conditions which were associated with idea of responsible Government in Britain appeared to exist at present in India. An Indian Cabinet would not be unitary in the British sense. The more he thought of difference between Indian position and British more formidable became his doubts. It might be that he had exaggerated the difficulties but he was certain that constitution suggested by Sir T. B. Sapru would be so complicated and vulunerable to criticism that it would be workable only on basis of wide acceptance and goodwill in India itself and they had no evidence at present that such would be forthcoming. He doubted the wisdom of attempting to apply the British House of Commons system to an All-India Federation.

BRITISH MODEL WON'T DO

He was against setting up big popular Assembly on lines of House of Commons and direct election because the huge size of India and the conditions of its population would make any imitation of British political system impracticable.

He questioned wisdom of attempting to impose British theory of Cabinet responsibility upon a Government that would differ in all respects from British Government. He feared that it would end in blurring responsibility, in weakening the Viceroy's position and in making central Government of great continent in which there was much inflammable material unstable at the very moment when they were introducing two great experiments of all India Federation and provincial autonomy. They had been appealed to by Sir T. B. Sapru not to adopt non-possumus attitude. He responded to that Appeal but because of his doubts he would be bound to adopt a non-committal attitude to the question of responsibility at centre.

Sir T. B. Sapru then asked whether Sir Samuel Hoare contemplated Federation without responsibility at the centre.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he wished to see the complete picture before answering and the chairman said the committee must now start and fiill in the picture.—B. O. *N.*

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE TO SHOW CAUSE.

Why Conviction Of Bengali Poet Be Not Set Aside.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT ISSUES A RULE.

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Justices Lord Williams and S. K. Ghose issued a rule calling on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why conviction of the Bengali poet Kazi Nazrul Islam on charge of sedition be not set aside. Sjt. Islam was prosecuted on the allegation of being an author of a book called 'Paralaya Shikha,' which was proscribed by the local Government.

A bail was granted to the petitioner. Para Sadeque, a Muslim youth, another Bengali who was arrested at Burrabazar for obstructing the thoroughfare, while picketing foreign cloth shops.

For distributing leaflets without a name of the press a Bengali youth was sentenced to two month's simple imprisonment by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan. The leaflet announcing a public meeting.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY RECORDS AS EXHIBITS.

—:o:—

Trial In Motihari Jail.

MOTIHARI, Jan. 5. (By Mail.)

The conspiracy case in which Babu Rambindde Sinha, Jogendar Sukul and others are accused will open to-day. The trial will be held inside the Motihari jail, where special arrangements for the purpose have been made. It is reported that the records of the Lahore Conspiracy case against Bhagat Singh and others have been brought to be exhibited in the present trial. So far no arrangement has been made for the defence of the accused. —A. P.

"BEWARE OF PUSH-SLIDER."

(Continued from previous page.)

we are passing I know slogans appeal more than reason: I know realities of situation are at present at discount, but for all that I do not despair. It is a stage through which we must pass, a stage where personal swadeshi is more in evidence than national swadeshi, and this is hardly avoidable, but let us be honest and straight, and then we will have no reason to be sorry.

I wish every national-minded candidate success and more, but I trust he will be loyal to the Chamber, its aims and objects, and not foul the nest.

If every member of the outgoing committee is not returned, it matters little; let those who come in be true and loyal to the Chamber and not make it a draft board of "personal swadeshi" and a pawn in the game.—Yours etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

LONDON TAMASHA TO SHUT UP SHOP SHORTLY

(Continued from Page 1).

Donald could not take courage in his hands and say that if the delegates agree among themselves on a constitution for India British Government would do everything in its power to accept it.

"Bold stroke at this moment," says the paper, "would probably be the greatest service he could do to the Commonwealth. India must be brought to contentment within Empire." She must learn to stand on her own feet and fight her own battles. She must be given such assistance in that enterprise as Great Britain and other States of Commonwealth can offer but Swaddling clothes with which Lord Reading for instance proposes to encompass her are a hindrance and not help.

If Mr. MacDonald would risk a clear pronouncement—whatever Messrs. Baldwin and Lloyd George may think of it—that India can go her own way, subject to a minimum of safeguards compatible with Britains responsibility, then he would achieve more in moment than hours of elaborate discussion would bring within reach of Conference, decisions which now flutter just beyond its grasp."—Reuter.

LORD READING'S "OFFER"

—:o:—

LONDON (Via Rugby), Jan. 6.

The acceptance of the principle of responsibility of the executive to the legislature at the Centre announced yesterday by Lord Reading on behalf of the Liberal section of the British Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, is generally regarded as a highly important development. Newspapers state that the Government section of the Delegation is also prepared to accept this principle. The views of Conservative delegates have not yet been declared but it is understood that at to-day's meeting, they will be made known by Sir Samuel Hoare. A more hopeful view is also taken regarding the efforts to reach an agreement on Hindu-Moslem differences. The Aga Khan returned from Paris last night, and two hours after his arrival following an informal conversation with some of his fellow Moslem delegates a joint meeting of Hindu, Liberal and Moslem delegates was held at his hotel. The meeting lasted until nearly midnight, and was engaged on exploring the possibilities of settlement on the lines indicated in the offer of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad last week. The Aga Khan has not fully recovered from his indisposition and is unlikely to be able to attend this afternoon's meeting of the minorities Sub-Committee of the Conference.—B. O. W.

YEOTMAL (By Mail), Jan. 6.

The Yeotmal Municipality has unanimously decided to present an address of welcome to Mr. M. S. Aney on his release from the jail. —A. P.

Satygraha News From All Quarters

PICKETING IN FULL SWING IN CALICUT.

:0:

490 CONVICTED: 60 AWAIT TRIAL.

Bombay Volunteers Hunger-Strike In Cannanore Jail.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, January 1.

Three volunteers who picketed the foreign cloth shops belonging to Messrs. S. G. Venkatachala Iyer, S. G. Krishna Iyer and Mr. Nagjee Purushotham were arrested to-day by the town police Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer who came here on the 30th instant after his release from jail had an informal talk with Mr. Nagjee Purshotham to-day on the question of piece-goods boycott, as a result of which, it is stated, Mr. Purshotham promised not to open his shop to-morrow. It is hoped that an amicable settlement of the negotiations taking place between the Congress and the merchants will be effected without much delay.

As many as sixty Congress under trial volunteers are awaiting trial in Calicut, while the total number of convictions now amount to 490.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS "FASTING."

Mr. Batliwalla, a volunteer—Captain of Bombay was released from the Cannanore Central Jail and he arrived in Calicut to-day. Interviewed by a Press representative. Mr. Batliwalla said that as many as a dozen Congress volunteers including Bombay volunteers had started hunger-strike from to-day onwards owing to some difference arising out of the classification of prisoners in the jail. It is understood that the period of strike is indefinite.

LATHI CHARGE IN CALICUT

Dictator And Four Others Arrested.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, January 4.

The police made a lathi charge early this morning on a crowd assembled to celebrate the flag salutation ceremony arranged by the local Congress authorities. They arrested Mr. Raghava Kurup, "Dictator" and four others while they were returning after the ceremony. Several persons were injured as a result of the lathi charge, but the flag salutation went on peacefully, about 1,500 persons attending.

PEACE MOVE IN FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT.

I understand that Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer who has just been released from jail is trying to effect an agreement between the local foreign-cloth merchants and the Congress in regard to boycott of foreign-cloth. The leading piece-goods shops remained closed yesterday, presumably owing to the new attempts at negotiations. The main difficulty on the part of merchants seems to be the question of disposing off the existing stock of foreign cloth, and while the merchants are anxious to sell the entire foreign cloth stock on hand, the Congress is unable to allow them the time required for such a step. A tense situation is arising.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CANNANORE.

Five Volunteers Arrested.

(From A Correspondent)
CANNANORE, Jan. 5.

The National Flag Salutation ceremony was performed here yesterday morning at the Payyambalam Beach, and 5 volunteers, including Mr. Pothary Damodaram brother of Mr. Pothary Madhavan, First Kerala Congress Dictator, were arrested.

NATIONAL WEEK IN NADIAD

SEVERAL LATHI CHARGES

NADIAD, Jan. 4.

Nadiad celebrated the national week. The first day being the Gandhi Day, there was no other programme than the silent prayers at Patel Maidan. But as the police took charge of the place, the prayers took place at the Narandeo temple.

Mr. Ambalal Modi who was released from the Sabarmati Jail after fulfilling his term, arrived. He, being the head of the Desh Sevika Sangh, was received by a number of ladies. They formed a procession but were detained by the police, for more than two hours, and in the meantime the police made a "lathi" charge. Nine people were injured. The procession was then allowed to pass at 10 p.m. approximately.

PEASANTS AND LABOURERS' DAY.

Nadiad observed complete hartal. At 1 p.m. a procession of more than 800 people started and went into all localities. Police came in plain dress and began charging with lathis near Kansara Bazaar 7 merchants were injured.

WOMEN'S DAY.

Spinning wheels were kept working for the whole day in all localities. In the evening a women's meeting was held and the local leaders delivered speeches.

"VANAR DAY".

The Vanar procession set out in the morning. The police party came and dispersed the procession.

At 4-30 p.m. alleging that the merchants interfered when they were dispersing the Vanar Sena, the police began abusing the merchants and charged the passers-by with lathis near Santapipli and merchants including one, who is the president of the Merchants' Association and a member of the local Municipality, were arrested but later released.

CONTRABAND SALT—ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Contraband salt was sold in abundance, on Independence Day, the police not interfering. In the evening Smt. Kasturba delivered a speech on Khaddar and explained the sanctity of sacrifice at the meeting of ladies held at Bhojwa Kuva.

'GANDHI DAY' CELEBRATIONS.

:0:

A Complete Hartal At Bhatkal

(From A Correspondent.)
BHATKAL, Jan. 6.

Yesterday 'Gandhi Day' was celebrated successfully. A complete hartal was observed in the town. A big procession of Hindus and Mussalmans numbering abobut 1000 was taken out which passed through the main thoroughfares of the town. At the meeting a condolence resolution of the unexpected death of Maulana Mohammad Ali was passed. Black flags were demonstrated by Mohammadan processionists.

S. ROY CHOWDHURY RE-ARRESTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Faridpur—Sjt. Satishchandra Roy Chowdhury, aged 60 President if the Civil Disobedience Council, and Congress leader of the district who was released from jail three weeks ago on serving three months rigorous imprisonment, has been re-arrested under sections 114, 147, 342 and 379 I. P. C. He was a leading member of the Dacca Bar and had suspended practice during the non-cooperation days in 1922. On his release he made extensive tour in the interior of the district with Pir Badsha Mia the religious guide of a very large number of East Bengal Mahomedans, and addressed numerous public meetings. He is the author of a scheme of opening arbitration board all over the District.

WOMAN ARRESTED IN JAIL

Kamala Nehru In "B" Class

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, January 6.

Reports show that all communities and sections in United Provinces deplore the loss of Maulana Mahommed Ali. An Etawah message says that Pandit Mamkumar Tripathi a prominent Congress member was arrested under the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance in the jail premises where he had gone to witness the trial of Pandit Joti Shankar Di Bi'.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru has been provisionally placed in class B pending orders of Government. She is allowed food from home. Mrs. Basso Deir a lady Congress worker was arrested in Meerut jail where she gone to witness the trial of her husband. Sjt. Gouri Shanker was arrested at Cawnpore, Pt. Radhamohan Bajpai, 2nd Dictator, District Congress Committee nine others have also been arrested.

:0:

CONGRESSMEN MARATHE AND GARDE JAILED.

(From A Correspondent.)
AKOLA, Jonuary 6.

Sjt. Marathe was convicted on two charges under sections 124 A and sentenced to 18 months' R. I. on each sentences to run concurrently and Rs. 300 fine or 8 months R. I. in default. Dr. Garde yas sentenced to one years R. I. in default of security section under 108.

The city observes hartal in memory of the late Maulana Mohamed.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY HONOURS PATEL.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

The meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality was adjourned this evening without transacting any business as a protest against the sentence on Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who was ex-President of the Municipality.

HOOLIGANISM.

Although all mills were closed yesterday in honour of Maulana Mahomed Ali most of the local mills were again forced to close to-day by crowds consisting mostly of Mahomedans which assembled in front of mills and threw stones.—A. P.

77 ARRESTS AT SURAT LATHI CHARGE AND ITS SEQUEL

SURAT, Jan. 6.

Seventy-seven arrests (41 ladies and 36 men) were made yesterday in connection with the flag salutation in celebration of Gandhi Day.

Out of these 27 ladies and 12 men were released, while the remaining are kept in custody and will be charged before the Magistrate.

Congressmen wanted to hold a meeting at Dakka Ovara and at midnight they went in a procession to Dakka Ovara but the procession was diepersed by a few policemen posted there with light lathi charge.

Eventaully the idea of holding meeting had to be given up and the demonstrators returned home after 1 a.m.

6 NAGPUR DESH SEVIKAS JAILED.

NAGPUR, Jan. 6.

Out of eight Desh Sevikas who were recently arrested for picketing a Mahomedan's foreign cloth shop six were sentenced today for four months' simple imprisonment on the charge of being members of an unlawful assembly and the remaining two were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment for causing wrongful restraint.—A. P.

Hubli Dictator Arrested.

(From Our Correspondent.)
HUBLI, Jan. 6.

Sjt. Ponuskar, fifth Dictator Hubli Taluka and Dharwar District was arrested last evening, together with five Volunteers, for reading Allahabad Working Committee's resolution. The trial is to take place 13th.

All art released on personal beail.

SECY. AND OTHERS OF A. I. SPINNERS ASSOC. ARRESTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, January 6.

In connection with their search of the offices of the A. I. Spinners' Association and the serving of notices as previously announced the police have now arrested Sjts. Lakshmi Narayan the Secretary, Rabindranath Kashery, the Manager of the dyeing department and Manindranath Sen, a worker of the printing department under Criminal Law Amendment Act, and Explosives Act.

Names Of Hunger-Strikers In Cannanore Jail.

(From A Correspondent.)
MANGALORE, January 3.

Interviewed, Mr. V. S. Prabhu Gurpurkar, a prominent merchant of Mangalore, who was released from the Cannanore Central Jail on the 1st instant, said that ten political prisoners who are undergoing imprisonment in the Cannanore jail have declined to hungerstrike from the 1st instant, and that they have refused food on the 1st instant when he was there, and have commenced their fast. He says that the cause is due to the Government having not yet complied with the request of the politicals to better the treatment given to C class prisoners with regard to food, clothing, etc. The ten political prisoners are:—(1) Kurumbaya of Kolinada, Coorg, (2) H. R. Krishnava, Coorg, (3) Sorab Bathwala of Bombay, (4) K. Krishna Bhatt of South Kanara, (5) N. F. Kurukal of Tranvancore, (6) N. C. Shekhar of Travancore, (7) Shankarnarayanna Pillay of Travancore, (8) N. Damoder of Travancore, (9) C. Shanker Nair of Cochin and (10) V. Narayan of S. Malabar.

KARACHI CONGRESSES "MEGAL"

:0:

New Councillor Gets 1 Year

KARACHI, January 6.

Sjt. Morarji Jetha, aged 42, a Cutchi, newly elected to the Municipal Council of Karachi was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the City Magistrate yesterday for inciting people to break salt laws. Evidence during the trial showed that the accused organised processions of contraband salt sellers. He pleaded guilty and was placed in "C" Class.

All Congress organisations in Karachi have been officially declared unlawful associations from January 5, 1931.—A. P.

CONGRESS SECRETARY JAILED.

Bengali Girl Of 13 Let Off.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Sjt. Rajendraprasad Singh, Secretary, Barrabazar Congress Committee was sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment under Press Act for publishing a leaflet without name by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan, and was also trate of Jorabagan, and was also fined Rs. 50 or in default one month's simple imprisonment under the Police Act for attempting to hold a meeting in the Public Park the sentences running concurrently in case of imprisonment.

A Bengali girl of 13 was prosecuted under the Police Act for causing obstruction to a public thoroughfare in Burrabazar, was warned and discharged, the third Presidency Magistrate fined three volunteers to pay Rs. 50 for entering a public place and causing obstruction by squatting on the road.

Two of the accused stated that they were on hungerstrike as a protest against the conduct of foreign cloth dealtrs of Burrabazar.

Dharwar Volunteer Captain Arrested.

:0:

DHARWAR, Jan. 6.

Sjt. Hemichand Rappa Munavalli, Captain of the Volunteer Corps at Kittur in Belgaum District was arrested to-day under Section 117 and 187 I. P. C. for cutting toddy trees. Three such cases are already pending against him.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST SJT. NARSINGARAO BHISE

:0:

ADJOURNED TILL 13TH INSTANT

DHARWAR, Jan. 6.

The case under Section 124-A against Mr. Narsingarao Bhise, Maharatta, leader, Dharwar, was taken up to-day by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Shiggaum and police sub-inspector's evidence was recorded. The case was adjourned till 13th instant.—A. P.

MAYOR OF RANGOON

:0:

U. THEIN MAUNG ELECTED

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

U. Thein Maung, bar-at-law, was to-day unanimously elected Mayor of Rangoon Corporation for the ensuisg year.—A. P.

RANGOON MOURNS MAULANA'S DEATH

:0:

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT CONDOLENCE MEETING

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

In mourning for Maulana Mahomed Ali's death Indian shops and business places were closed yesterday.

A largely attended condolence meeting was held this evening at Abiff Hall when speeches were made paying tributes to the Maulana.—A. P.

IMPROVEMENT IN SINO-BURMAN SITUATION

:0:

TOTAL CASUALTIES: 16 DEATHS AND 72 INJURED

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

The Sino-Burman situation in Lamadaw quarter has considerably improved. Besides police pickets, special Burmese and Chinese constables appointed by the peace committee are patrolling the affected area. The running of buses and tram services have been partially resumed and shops are gradually opening. Till noon to-day, hospital figures connected with the rioting are 16 deaths and 72 injured.—A. P.

LAHORE CONGRESS LEADERS ON TRIAL

:0:

EX-TYPIST GIVES EVIDENCE

(From Our Correspondent).
LAHORE, Jan. 7.

When the case of the Congress Leaders, Pandit Santanam, Lala Dunichand, Mr. Parshottamlal Sondhi, Lala Pindidas and others was, continued before Mr. Lewis, the Additional Magistrate, Mr. Mohammad Tuffail, ex-Typist of the Provincial Congress Committee and the "War Council" gave evidence. Cross-examined the witness stated that in addition to giving evidence in cases, he did job work in typewriting also.

Counsel: "What is your monthly income as professional witness and how much do you earn by job work."

Witness: "Sometimes I earn Rs. 5 and sometimes Rs. 50 mensum by giving evidence (laughter).

The witness said that these questions were pinching. (Laughter).

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THE FALL OF EVE
THREE TIMES TO-DAY
4, 6-30 and 10
PATHE

SOLDIERS DESTROY FLAG OF "O M"

:0:

LUDHIANA ARYA SAMAJ CONDEMNS ACTION

(From Our Correspondent).
LAHORE, Jan. 7.

The Arya Samaj of Ludhiana has passed a resolution, condemning the action of some soldiers in removing and destroying the flag of "O.M." (god) from the Arya Samaj Mandir at Bahadurgarh in the Saharanpur District, and in maltreating the president and secretary of the Samaj. The resolution urges the Government to take action against those soldiers responsible for outrage.

:0:

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

March per bushel dollars 80-1/4 unchanged.
May per bushel dollars 81-3/8 up 1/8.
July per bushel dollars 65-1/2 up 1-1/8.
Argentine Linseed Quotations: Market closed.

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF IRON.

Bombay, January 7.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of December 1930 was:—

Pig Iron 66,060 tons; Steel Ingots 55,180 tons, and Finished steel 37,566, tons.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 7.
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INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Mr. Sewell's Presidential Address.

The following are extracts of the presidential address delivered on the 2nd instant by Mr. R. B. Seymour Sewell at the 18th session of the Indian Science Congress:—

The problem of evolution is one that has within recent years attracted the attention of numerous workers in very different branches of Scientific research. It is a problem that affects the Chemist and Physicist equally as much as the Botanist or Zoologist or even the Psychologist, and if ever the problem is to be solved it will require the combined efforts of all these workers.

Commencing from the first living organism there has been an uninterrupted line of descent till we reach the present forms that are inhabiting the world to-day. As has been pointed out, the son is not merely "a chip of the old block"; he is a direct descendant not only of his father and grandfather but of the very earliest forms of animal life. Species are 'not' discrete forms of life; they are, on the contrary, portions of a continuous stream of flow that has been going on through countless ages in the past and may continue to go on through the future; from time to time the direction of the stream has been changed and has split into two or more channels, but there has been no break in the continuity.

One of the first stages in the course of evolution was the change from the non-cellular to the multicellular state and the consequent formation of a body. Specialisation of function, however, had appeared in the animal kingdom long before this cell-formation, for in the non-cellular organisms we get evidence of definite organs, such as a mouth, motile organs, such as flagellae and cilia, excretory organs, as the contracting vacuole, and a controlling centre, the nucleus. What then was it that caused so fundamental a change as that from the non-cellular state to the multi-cellular condition? These non-cellular organisms, the Protozoa, normally undergo growth and development and then by a process of fission give rise to two or more daughter cells that separate and in their turn grow and divide; and one suspects that some change occurred either in the animal itself or in its surroundings that led to the inability of the daughter cells to separate and thus, with a loss of independence, gave rise firstly to a multi-nucleate protoplasmic mass, or syncytium, and then to a colony of cells, which is the first stage in body-formation. Such a syncytial condition is actually met with in nature among the Protozoa. In these, as in other higher animals, the control of the functions of the cell rests ultimately with the nucleus and there is a direct relationship between the nucleus and the cell mass. In the more primitive forms we find a single nucleus in the animal, though in more advanced forms we may get two or more nuclei in the single protoplasmic mass; in other words these forms are 'synctia'.

A COMPARISON.

If, now, we compare the conditions of life of the various groups of cells in the body with the primitive non-cellular animals, one cannot fail to see that, associated with their specialisation of function, there has gone, not only a loss of independence, but a gradual loss of certain powers; and it is this loss of function that I wish to emphasise. The first power that most, if not all, of these groups have lost is that of digestion; originally digestion took place within the cell, the food particles being ingested and then digested, but in the higher multi-cellular animals even the stomach cells or those of certain glands intimately connected with the process, such as the salivary glands or the pancreas, only produce the digestive ferments, the actual process of digestion being carried on outside the cells themselves in the cavity of the stomach and intestine Again, with the exception of the genital cells all the others have lost the power of continuous reproduction, since this is, apparently, dependent on occasional conjugation with a similar cell from another colony, or in the higher animals with fertilisation between the ovum and spermatozoon. The result of this loss of function is that these specialised cells can only reproduce their kind for a limited time. As you are all doubtless aware, tissues can now be grown and cultivated 'in vitro' in the same manner as bacteria, and it has been shown that under such conditions the cells continue to reproduce by what is known as the amitotic method. The time during which such a tissue culture may be continued may actually exceed in duration the normal period of life of the animal itself, but whereas the life of the animal can be transmitted to its offspring, that of the culture must ultimately come to an end.

The essence of reproduction is the ability to initiate and subsequently to direct the differentiation of the daughter cells that result from the continued division of the parent cell. This process, which in the highest members of the animal kingdom resides solely in the genital cells and has been completely lost in all the others, was not lost suddenly. In many of the lower animals we still get the power of reproducing the whole animal from a small part, and in such comparatively highly organised animals as the Crustacea or even the lower Vertebrates we still find the capability of reproducing lost parts.

DURING DEVELOPMENT STAGE.

During development in the higher animals, the ovum divides and re-divides and these resulting daughter-cells have an ultimate destiny that under normal conditions is definitely fixed. From the cells of the "blastula" stage arise the three primary layers, Epiblast, Mesoblast and Hypoblast, and each of these, as we know from our observations, gives rise to definite parts of the body and serve definite functions; epiblast is essentially the layer from which is derived the outer covering of the body and the organs of the senses; mesoblast gives rise to the muscles of the body and the supporting skeleton; and hypoblast forms the digestive organs. Under normal conditions there is a definite polarity in the ovum from which the body is developed, certain parts of the egg-cell giving rise to definite structures; in certain cases this polarity clearly depends on the position of the egg and is the result of the interaction of a number of forces, conspicuous among which is gravity. One very good example of this is to be found in the egg-capsules of the common cockroach ('Periplaneta australis'). In this animal the female lays a capsule containing 16 eggs arranged in two rows and as development proceeds these eggs all develop in exactly the same way; the embryo is always situated from the very first with the head towards the crenated ridge that runs along the top of the capsule and the ventral aspect of the larva is turned inwards towards that of the corresponding larva on the opposite side of the capsule. It seems clear that this fixed position is due to the forces acting on the egg, for one can hardly suppose that the mother cockroach invariably places all the separate eggs in exactly the right position.

DEPENDENCE OF DEVELOPMENT.

I may here be permitted to point out that I have only given you a fraction of all the evidence that has been accumulated during the past few years. It would seem clear that the development of an animal is dependent partly on external influences and partly on internal conditions and the cases that we have been considering point to the conclusion that in the lower animals it is the external conditions that exhibit the greatest influence and, furthermore, that in the lower forms of the Metazoa the whole animal even when adults, can be profoundly modified by changes in its environment, whereas, as we pass up the animal kingdom this effect of the environment becomes less and less and its place is taken by an internal regulating mechanism, existing in the living animal itself. If this be so, then by altering these external conditions we should be able to produce changes in the development and structure of the lower animals and but little, if any, in the higher. Numerous methods of affecting such alteration will doubtless occur to many of you; during the past years an enormous number of such experiments hav ebeen carried out and in the time that is left at my disposal I can mention only a few. I have, therefore, for the most part confined my attention to those experiments in which such changes of environment have been utilised as might reasonably be supposed to have occurred in nature, or those similar to such changes. The various functions of protoplasm, as all will admit, are brought about by, or at any rate are accompanied by changes in the constituent atoms and molecules. It has been thoroughly well established that the characters of an animal are transmitted from parent to offspring by minute particles, known as "genes", that are connected together in the chromosomes of the nucleus, and two workers, Prizbram and Morgan have independently put forward the view that these genes are individual molecules.

CASES OF INSECTS.

In certain of the insects, such as the bees, it is now recognised that we get in nature a variety of forms, the production of which appears to be due to differences in feeding in the early larval stage, and it has been proved that the addition of a substance such as Manganese salts to the food of one of the Butterflies will result in the production of a melanotic mutation that breeds true.

In the case of Rotifers, Tinesinger has shown that when the female parent was subjected to traces of alcohol, there was a marked shortening of life and a reduction in the number of eggs that were laid; and this latter character is transmitted to the offspring for two generations and then disappears. A similar result was obtained by Noyes. Stockard has got results of the same nature in a mammal, while Chaudhuri has shown that injection of alcohol into the male parent mouse very considrably alters the sex-ratio in the offspring, the number of male offspring being increased; in birds, however, Pearl only obtained a reduced fertility in the egg, and those which were fertilized gave rise to perfectly normal offspring. Whitney has found in Rotifers that whereas a scanty diet produces in the 2nd generation only females, a copious diet causes the appearance in the 2nd generation of 95 per cent. males, thus showing that there is, as a result, a change in the eggs from which the daughters develop and that this change affects the grand-children. A similar result has been obtained by Shull in his studies of the effect of external conditions, such as manure solution, on the sex-determination of the offspring; he found that whether a female is to be a male producer or a female producer is irrevocably decided in the growth period of the parthenogenetic egg from which that female hatches that is, before this egg is actually laid, the effect of the external condition thus being on the 'grand-parent'.

If variation in the amount of sunlight or the amount or quality of the food-supply can produce such effects, one would expect to find that such agencies as ultra-violet radiation, radium-rays, and X-rays were even more efficient, and such is undoubtedly the case. Taking first the effect of ultra-violet radiation on the non-cellular Protozoa, it has been found that exposure to such rays for periods as short as from 2 seconds to 2 minutes, either every day or on alternate days, is sufficient to produce well marked results in a culture of 'Chilodon uncinatus', a holotrichous ciliate of the family Chlamydodontidae; a number of modifications were produced among which were (1) a race that closely resembled a different species, 'Chilodon cucullus', and this modification continued for generation after generation for months and even persisted after encystment and (2) the production of a tailed form that bred true for 48 generations; other changes were the production of fused individuals or twins, similar to those that I have already mentioned.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS.

The effects produced may be summarised into the following groups:—

(1) Mutations that continue after encystment and conjugation. (2) Modifications that persist for some time and bred true, but die out with encuctment or conjugation. (3) Temporary variations which disappear after 3 generations; and (4) Abnormalities that cause death.

It has been found in practice that the effects of these types of radiation on developing higher animals are not produced uniformly, but that there is a much more marked effect in certain regions of the animal body than in others, the effect apparently depending on the activity of the part. The work of Hyman and Bellamy has shown that the various organs of a body are not all equally active; thus in sponges the region round the osculum, or the exhalent aperture, is more active than the rest of the body; in Hydroids the tips of the tentacles are more active than the body and this latter more than the stem: in Medusae the tips of the tentacles and the margin of the umbrella are most active, while in flat-worms the two ends are more active metabolically than the central part. In a developing animal there is a definite metabolic gradient; as a rule the head end is metabolically the most active, but this may, at any rate in part, be due to the complexity of this region for it has been found that the rate of metabolism is definitely related to the complex character of the organ, the more complex the greater the metabolic activity. Now the higher the metabolic gradient the more susceptible is the part to outside influences such as radiation or poisons.

Experiments on the developing hen's egg showed that if the rays were directed against the shell, no results were obtained, but if a window was made in the shell, so that the rays could pass through, then a number of changes took place, among which were the production of double monsters or the duplication of parts. One result obtained showed that whereas there is normally a definite polarity in the developing egg, certain parts giving rise to definite organs, the effect of radiation is to stop the development of certain organs and the growth takes on the characters of a neoplasm or tumour. The parts most affected are those that have been shown to possess the greatest metabolic activity such as the developing Primitive streak, the special sense organs, limb buds, and those regions where foldings or fixtures are about to take place.

EFFECT OF RADIUM OR X-RAYS.

The effect of radium rays or X-rays are very similar to those of ultra-violet radiation, but in the majority of instances the effects produced are pathological in character; Muller has dealt with the effects of radium and X-rays and Babcock and Collins have studied the effects of emanations from radio-active rocks on fruit-flies.

There is thus ample evidence that it is possible to modify the processes going on in an animal by changes in either its external or internal environment. But in nearly all these cases that we have been considering it is found that in the higher animals, changes in the environment, if applied to the adult, produce as a rule little or no direct modification and where any effect is produced, the result lies in the direction of pathological or even lethal changes. Environmental changes if applied to the early larval stages or to the egg itself may be effective, though here again in the highest forms the result is usually pathological. Changes applied to the adult, may, however, affect the offspring, though not the parent. In such cases the effect of the altered environment is to produce in the egg only a comparatively slight structural change yet sufficient to affect the actual constitution of the molecules of the chromosomes of the nucleus and, if this can be done without causing the death of the organism or a loss of the power of reproduction, the result is to produce something new and, if this change be transmitted to the progeny, then the result is the production of a new species.

A SUMMING UP.

To sum up all the evidence that I have put before you it would appear that throughout the whole evolution of the animal kingdom, with the attainment of each higher satge there has been a loss of some power of function. The change from a non-cellular stage to that of a multi-cellular organism caused the loss of at least one function, namely, that of continuous reproduction, in all cells except those of the genital organs. Later on, the actual shape of the organism becomes more and more fixed and less and less susceptible to external changes, and development has to proceed along definite lines, a head forming at one end and a tail at the other regardless of the position of the developing egg; and all that can be achieved in the way of changes in the genital organs or the genital cells themselves, which still retain, in some degree and possibly to a considerable extent, the susceptibility to changes of environment that existed in the lower organisms in times past, is the production of comparatively insignificant variations in the more or less superficial characters or else changes of a pathological nature. There has thus been a gradual loss of plasticity. The lines along which an animal must normally develop, become more and more fixed and conversely the degree to which it can be affected gradually becomes less and less as we pass up the scale, while the period of existence in which an animal can be influenced is more and more limited and this limit is reached at a progressively earlier stage in its development. It would thus seem that after all the physicist may be right and this in the higher forms of life, including ourselves, we may be rapidly approaching the stage when further evolution is becoming impossible. If that be the case, then we are equally rapidly approaching the stage when, unless we have become completely superior to our environment and can ignore any and all changes in our external conditions, the existing higher animals and especially the human race will disappear from off the face of the earth to make way for some other form of life that has not as yet become restricted in its power of response.

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Name of Mill			Dec. 30. Ex-mill price per piece.
		GREY LONG CLOTH.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay Dyeing	S. quality		5 2 0
Bomanjee Petit		Sea Horse	6 3 0
Burhanpur-Tapti.	3801-BTM		5 14 6
Colaba Land		Horse	6 12 0
Currimbhoys		Mahal	6 8 2
Crown Mills		Kaliamardhan	7 13 0
David Mills		V-quality	5 9 3
Dinshaw Petit		Crown	6 8 6
Framjee Petit		Military Camp	6 8 6
Hindustan Mill		Tigers	3 2 0
Jacob Sassoon		Char Minar	6 9 9
Manockjee Petit		Patankia	6 3 0
Mysore Spg.			12 4 9
New Great Eastern		Horse and Umbrella	6 12 0
Rachel Sassoon			6 10 3
Sholapur Mill			9 10 0
Western India		Cocoanut Tree	3 0 0
		GREY SHIRTING.	
Apollo Mill		Pvala	6 3 0
Berar Mfg.		Pushpavati	6 3 6
Bomanjee Petit		Susla	5 7 9
Bombay Dyeing			6 3 0
Century Mill		Bugle	6 3 0
Crown Mill		Tijori	7 5 6
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons. Limited.		Dog	7 14 3
David Mill		S. Quality	4 15 0
Dinshaw Petit		Sun	5 7 9
E. D. Sassoon			5 13 6
Edward Sassoon		(Lightweight)	5 14 6
Framjee Petit		Pehlwan	5 10 0
Framjee Petit			4 14 9
Manockjee Petit		Cock	5 7 9
New Great Eastern		Lion Rampant	6 7 6
Phoenix Mills		Turkish Lady	6 0 0
Tata Mills		Darji	6 12 0
Western India		Sundari	7 8 0
	GREY	SHEETING	
Colaba Land		Rising Sun	6 7 6
Manchester Milll		... ...	7 14 0
Victoria Mill	111	... ...	6 0 3
Victoria Mill	1111	... ...	5 2 9
	GREY	DOMESTICS	
Bomanjee Petit		Rashi	5 2 0
Colaba Land		Rising Sun	3 0 0
Crown Mills Limited.		Tijori	3 13 0
Mysore Spg.		Post Box	6 13 0
Ahmedabad Advance		... ...	13 9 0
Manocjee Petit		Krishna	3 3 6
New Great Eastern		Cocoanut Tree and Lion	3 0 0
Svadeshi Mill		Kamal	18 1 6
Tata Mill		Darji	15 10 0
	GREY	CHADAR	(Per pair.)
Ahmedabad Advance		Bull	1 15 6
	1 10 6	Tiger	1 7 0
Berar Mfg.		Tiger	1 7 6
Crown Mill		Tijori	2 0 0
Currimbhoys		Mahal	1 3 0
Manockjee Petit		Elephant	1 11 6
Mysore Spg.	220	... ...	1 14 0
Mysore Spg.		... ...	2 3 3
Rachel Sassoon		Hiraluxmi	1 14 0
Sholapur Spg.	245	... ...	1 9 6
Svadeshi Mill		Kamal	1 10 3
Tata Mill		Darji	1 14 0
	GREY	DRILL	(Per pce.)
Currimbhoys		Tiger	6 12 0
Manchester Mill	222	... ...	7 14 0
Mysore Spg.	1525	... ...	13 0 6
Victoria Mill	41304	... ...	6 5 9
	GREY	DHOTIES	(Per pair.)
Ahmedabad Advance		Bull (N. B.)	1 15 6
Ahmedabad (Saries)		Ganga Utaran	2 13 6
Bearar Mfg. Co.		Tiger (P. B.)	1 10 0
Bombay Dyeing	...	... ...	1 5 6
Burhampur-Tapti	4019-BTM	...	1 12 0
Century Mill		Swallow	1 14 0
Crown Mill		Tijori	1 11 0
Currimbhoys		Mahal	2 1 9
Hindoostan Mill	3144	... ...	1 13 0
Indian Mfg.		Lady at Toilet	1 13 9
Jacob Sassoon		Shield	1 11 6
Khandeish		Horse	1 6 6
Meyer Sassoon		Apple	1 14 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM 235	... ...	1 6 0
New Kaiser-I-Hind		Bharat Janani	1 13 0
Rachel Sassoon	501		1 4 [illegible]
Sholapur Mill	4909	... ...	2 8 0
Swadeshi Mill			2 5 6
Tata Mill		Darji	2 4 0
Victoria Mill	140	... ...	1 7 0
Western India		Western Mill	1 11 6

STREAK IN ENGLISH CHARACTER.

"Aristocratic Preference For 'Animal To Under-Dog Man."

In the course of an article the "Chicago Tribune" writes:—

"Compassion generally is derived from the imaginative quality of projecting the vision beyond the personal horizon into other needs than that of the ego, and that is the quality of civilization It furnishes the incentive which gives a hand to the individuals needing it and thus it forms the basis of a responsible social organization. There may be a tendency to call it humanity when it deals with human beings and sentimentalism when it deals with animals but it is noteworthy that the peoples in whom so-called sentimentalism is most noticeble have never revealed any particular weaknesses in their national fiber. The educated classes of England are the most solicitous in Europe for animal welfare. There is a constant row in England over methods of slaughter of food animals. The question hardly ever gets a public word in the United States, but sometimes one would get the idea that humane killing for the market is a greater question in England than the tariff. There is the same sensitiveness regarding the disposal of worn out English horses to Continer of abattoirs

England is an animal loving country with great sentiment for wild and domesticated life. It includes the fox and badger hunt and the wholesale bagging of game birds driven by beaters, but it is nevertheless protective, kindly, and, if it needs be called so, sentimental. It is not to be seen that this streak in English character ever stopped the push of the English people. It did not weaken their advance on the occupied or unoccupied regions of the world. It might be described as an aristocratic preference for the animal to the under dog man, but it seems to be true that it is a characteristic of civilization."

AURANGABAD CAVES.

—:o:—

A Correspondent writes:—

It was Dr. Hunt of the Hyderabad Medical Service, I think, that first brought to the notice of the public the existence of two groups of caves near Aurangabad though they were known to Archeolgists for a long time. These Caves lie only about three miles from the city of Aurangabad and are easily accesible to visitors. They are beginning to be visited by tourists and students of art, and will soon become as famous as the Caves at Karli or Nasik. The two groups contain nine caves in all, five in one group and four in the other, and possess some magnificent sculptures: The third cave in the first group has a very beautifully carved and elaborately ornamented pillared hall, and some exquisite figures of girls in kneeling posture, the like of which are not to be seen in any other cave temples in India, and in the second cave of the second series there is a remarkable carving of a group of a dancing girl with attendant giri musicians, treated in a very realistic and striking manner. These two sculpture studies alone are well worth a visit, and as far as my knowledge goes, no one, except Dr. Hunt, has any good photographs or reproductions of them.

NO REGULAR ROAD

There is no regular road or path to these caves at present and one finds it difficult to get to the second set of caves for want of definite direction or proper pathway. I almost met with an accident a couple of days ago in trying to find a short cut from the first to the second group, and I know many will not be able to know the existence of the later caves unless specially told or properly guided. It is to be hoped that H. E. H. the Nizam's Government will soon construct a good road to these caves and erect sign boards on the parting ways, and also employ a care-taker to look after the monuments. I noticed that shepherd boys are still using the caves for shelter and fire burning. The local names for these two groups are 'Parasanath and Chorinal' respectively, though they are generally called as 'Aurangabad' Caves.

Shaw, Wells And G. K. C.

—:o:—

In a study of G. K. Chesterton in *The Review of Reviews*, Ashby Smith compares him with Shaw and Wells. To each of these three men, he says, the miseries of the modern world has presented a problem, and each has answered it in his own way.

Shaw says Man will never achieve happiness until a race of Supermen has been evolved to guide him. That race will not have a chance to evolve until conditions are favourable, and favourable conditions can only be secured under a Socialist State .....

Wells does not look so far ahead, but his plans have a wider immediate scope ..... National boundaries, prime causes of war, hinderers of progress, must be abolished and the World Republic set up. Governing the World Republic will be a handful of sincere, learned, courageous men, who will ensure the happiness for humanity on its own is incapable of realising.

Chesterton believes that men can only find spiritual happiness inside the Roman Catholic Church. To settle our present economic troubles he urges men to fall back on the land and organize themselves into a Peasantry. Shaw believes in a New Race. Wells in a new system; Chesterton believes in the old race and an old system. The line of cleavage is distinct, yet there is another distinction which is more important to our argument.

Like Chesterton, Shaw would abolish much that modern science represents, while Wells would only modify, but, even then, a certain rough similarity of aim and method may be traced between Shaw and Wells, which does not in the least apply to Chesterton.

Trivandrum.—Professor Sayre and Mrs. Sayre daughter of President Wilson, who were touring India spent about a week in Travancore as the guests of Lt.-Col. Protchard, Agent to the Governor-General Madras States and left for Madura whence they proceed to Colombo via Tuticorin en route to America.—A. P.

A Coimbator message says that five volunteers have been arrested in connection with the picketing of a foreign cloth shop.—A.P.

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The opening of the Krishna Varma Library in the University of Paris, section of the Institute of Indian Civilization, dedicated by Mrs. Krishna Varma to the memory of her late husband, was the occasion of a celebration in mail week at the Sorbonne.

PROF. LEVIS APPRECIATION.

Prof. Sylvain Levi of the College de France presided informally at the gathering. Prof. Levi, who is perhaps the foremost authority on Sanscrit literatile and history in the world, expressed the appreciation, on behalf of the University, of this generous gift to its libraries.

Mr. Bake sang some Hindu songs, and P. V. Pathy, who has completed his technical training in the art of filming here in Paris, pressented a perview of his most recent film entitled "Glimpses of Paris."

UNUSUAL PICTURE.

Twenty minutes with the cameraman showed a passing panorama of the high spots in this city, taken from the most unusual and above and below bridges and towers. The young Hindu cameraman comes from Madras where his mother is one of the most renowned artists. This film, which is dedicated to Mr. Pathy's mother was recently bought by an English movie company for distribution throughout Europe.

Important members of Indian society, including H. N. Kunzru, member of the Servant of India Society; C. J. Cujjar, A. P. Mathur, meteorologist, who also attended the Round Table Conference in London in connection with the position of Indians in East Africa; and Horace D. Ashton, famous American explorer, and Mrs. Ashton. Many professors of the Sorbonne also attended.

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xKaga Maru ..	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	---	@12 Jan
*Hiyeizan Maru ..	4614	12 Jan.	18 Jan.
*Uwa Maru	11000	---	@27 Jan
Tokushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
*Genoa Maru ..	6785	15 Jan.	24 Jan.
*SuezMaru	4646	16 Jan.	27 Jan.
*Tasmania Maru	4105	20 Jan.	31 Jan.
Sushimi Maru ..	11000	---	@10Feb.
xTango Maru ..	6893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Kottori Maru ..	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@24F. b

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10500	21 Jan.	7 Feb.
Katori Maru ..	10000	5 Feb.	22 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	4 Feb.	10 Feb.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	4 Mar.	10 Mar.

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinnoh Maru ..	5th Jan.	12th Jan
Hamburg Maru	8th Jan.	22nd Jan.
Hague Maru ..	18th Jan.	31st Jan.
Fukko Maru ..	20th Jan.	1st Feb.
Havre Maru ..	23 d Jan.	3rd Feb.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Shunko Maru ..	24th Feb.	8th Mar.

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SHIPPING NEWS
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ARRIVALS.
January 7.
Venezia, Guamne, Trieste
Mundra, Tullent, London

DEPARTURES.
January 8.
Bussano, Marshall, Hull.

LOADING.
January 7.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf
Steamer Sutherland for Hamburg.
Steamer Birkenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Ellora for Mombassa

S S Mundra:—The M M Company's steamer Mundra, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Venezia:—The Lloyd T Company's steamer Venezia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Bussano:—The J F Company's steamer Bussano, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
WEDNESDAY, January 7.
1 Elysia, Glasgow, 12-1, Graham T Co.
2 Rajputana, London, 10-1, M M and Co.
3 Schwarzenfels, Karachi, N F, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Bassano, Karachi, 7-1, J Finlay
6 Kaga Maru, Kobe, 13-1, N Y Kaisha.
8 Redsea, U K, 15-1, L Edwards
11 Hatipara, London, 8-1, M M & Co.
13 Hadiotis, Hamburg, 9-1, L Edwards.
14 City of Bagdad, Liverpool, 9-1, K N & Co.
16 Alipore, Japan, 14-1, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 City of Leicester, Karachi, 10-1, N N and Co.
2 Sumatra Maru, Singapore, 7-1, O S Kaisha.
3 Barpeta, P. Gulf, 7-1, M M & Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah 9-1, M M & Co.
6 Tsurushima Maru Kobe 7-1 N Y Kaisha.
8 Shinnoh Maru, Japan, 12-1, O S Kaisha.
12-15 Gambhira, NF. NF. M M & Co.
15 Nurmahal, Calcutta, 7-1, T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Hatkhola, Calcutta, 9-1, M M and Co.
G Oosteappelle, M. Coast, 7-1, Merchant S N Co.
M Akbar N F, 18-1, T Morrison and Co.
N Gambada, Tuticorin, 10-1, M M and Co.
P Dalgoma, Rangoon 8-1 M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON
Ranpura, 9-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Malwa, 16-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 23-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
1 Warfield, 14-2-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
C/Sparta 8-1-31 K N Co.
Clan Macbeth 13-1-31 J F C.
Custalia 7-2-31 G T Co.
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
2 City of Barcelona, 16-1-31 K N Co.
FROM OSLO.
Agra, 13-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd.
Agtekerk, 12-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rhenfels, 19-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Genoa 13-1-31 M Italiana.
FROM NEW YORK.
Empress of Australia, 10-1-31 Tourists' ship.
Trentbank 14-1-31 F F Campbell and Co.
Tampa, 11-1-31, L Edward.
City of Salisbury, 26-1-31, F F Campbell & Co.
Furthbank, 12-2-31, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Oran 27-2-31. F F Campbell & Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 24-1-3 L T Co.
4 Cracovia, 26-1-31, L T Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Genoa Maru 17-1-30 N Y K.
Tokushima Maru 17-1-31 N Y K.
Ranchi, 16-1-31 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 24-1-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karoa 17-1-31 M M & Co.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.

Shinno Maru 4-1-31 O S Kaisha.
Toyellsi Maru 8-1-31 O S Kaisha.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
FOR LONDON.
Rajputana, 10-1-31, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia, N F S Y Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova, 10-1-31, M M and Co.
FOR HULL.
Bassano, 7-1-31, G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Redsea, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara, NF, M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Hankow Maru, 19-12-30, O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru NF O S Kaisha.
Alipore, NF, P and O S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, NF, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Rajputana, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia, J T Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Hankow Maru O S Kaisha
Kaga Maru N Y Kaisha.
Alipore P and O S N Co.
Shinno Maru, O S Kaisha.
FOR HAMBURG.
Bassano, J F Co.
Redsea, L Edward Ltd.
FOR BUSREH.
Varsova, M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara, M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Gambada M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
City of Liecester 6-1-31
Boats of City of Hongkong for A Colton 6-1-31.

EXPORTS
Bombay, Jan. 7.

S S Rajputana for London:—59 cwts cattle nsh M A Kapadia; 400 cwts m o d shell E Virji and Co. 14 bales animal skin H Jeevan & Co 9 bales animal skin Graham Trading Co; 16 bales animal skin H A Aminoff; 2 bales animal skin Cox and Kings Ltd; 3 bales animal skin S Mitha; 2 bales woollen carpets 15 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd; 9 bales woollen carpets A Azizulia.

For Maselles:—1 pot essence de palma rosa Volkart Bros.

For New York:—2 bales woollen carpets M M and Co.

For Port Said:—20 bales cotton yarn A El Ezu.

S S Hatipora for London:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes M Bhuta and Co; 4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo.

S S Elysia for Barcelona:—250 bales cotton raw B Cursondas & Co.

For Liverpool:—660 cwts ground nuts M Bhuta and Co; 10400 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwts groundnut kernals K M Nathoo.

For Istambul:—5 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Varna:—20 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.

S S Red Sea for Hamburg:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy and Co.

For Hull:—12000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Bassano for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 3 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—250 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hadiotis for Hamburg:—330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 100 cwts black pepper M Ratanshi.

S S City of Bagdad for Liverpool:—365 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

S S Sutherland for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.; 6800 cwts groundnut Ralli Bros.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 600 bales cotton raw Sassoon J David and Co; 1500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Koga Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—31 bales cotton raw Birla Bros.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd

For Shanghai:—700 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS
Bombay, Jan. 7.

S S Koga Maru Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd from Nagoya:—70 cases glass ware; 600 cases beer; 171 cases cotton shirting; 760 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka:—400 drums paint; 167 cases cotton shirting; 662 cases glassware; 25 cases cotton piecegoods; 83 cases cotton yarn.

From Kobe:—34 cases razor goods; 179 cases glassware; 50 cases camphor; 128 cases cotton drill; 149 cases shirting; 149 cases canvas shoes; 1035 cases straw boards; 17 cases rubber goods.

From Tokyo:—99 cases cotton shirting; 20 cases yarn.

From Yokohama:—23 cases toys; 40 cases chemicals.

For Los Angeles:—1000 bales cotton.

From Francisco:—200 bales cotton.

From Moji:—70 cases strawboards; 750 bags currant; 50 cases shoes.

From Hongkong:—40 cases rope 1200 bags sugar; 850 bags beans; 100 cases fire crackers.

From Shanghai:—250 cases cotton yarn; 105 cases silk piecegoods; 62 cases raw silk; 1362 bags peas; 1485 bags beans; 225 bags tea.

From Canton:—1050 bags cassia; 100 bags sugar; 200 bags candy; 100 bags fire crackers.

From Singapore:—629 bags rattan; 2096 bags sago flour; 251 bags betelnuts; 44 bags gum benzamin; 660 bags planks.

From Penang:—252 bags pearl tapioca; 25 slabs tin.

From Colombo:—36 cases mattrass fibre; 117 bags tea.

S S City of Hongkong Agents F F Campbell and Co from New York:—685 bundles copper sheets, 64 cases machinery; 67 cases condiments; 139 cases auto parts, 63 cases batteries; 30 cases leather scrap; 439 cases old clothing; 12 cases playing cards; 269 cases porcelainware; 539 cases goats; 484 cases medicine; 265 cases edible oil; 72 cases paper; 76 cases furniture; 137 drums dyestuff; 1282 cases newspaper; 311 cases motor cars; 80 cases soda ash; 334 cases tires; 30 cases syrup; 145 cases lamps; 31 cases cigarettes; 50 cases baking powder; 40 cases cotton remnahts; 152 drums lubricating oil; 30 drums lubricating grease; 363 drums asphalt flux; 1608 drums asphalt.

From Marseilles:—180 cases mineral water; 100 cases brandy; 100 cases vermouth; 16 cases liquor 100 cases tyres; 78 cases vichy water; 20 cases vittel water; 20 cases soap.

From Port Said:—910 bales cotton.

Bombay Cotton
Bombay, Jan. 7.

Following steadier advices from New York the local market opened at Rs. 174-4 for Broach A.-M. delivery. There was marked absence of sellers and prices improved to Rs. 175-4 under scattered buying. Liverpool opening cables were quiet but steady at a rise of 3 points. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 175|4
Oomra D-J 144
Oomra March 144|12
Bengal D-J 131|8
Bengal March 131|4

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, January 7.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal	1100	11400
Oomra	100	1100

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, January 7.

January	129.20	— 2-00
April	117.00	—1.70
July	114.50	— 0.80

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Jan. 7.

50	Curla Mills	Latur 161
55	P. R. Vakharia	Khirakya 152-1|2
50	Bombay & Co.	Muttra 144
100	Gokaldas Madhavji	Ber 148
101	P. Crystal & Co.	Do. 147-1|2
100	Dawn mill	Vijaynagar 138-1|2
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Barwaha 148-1|2
89	Virji Ladha	Harji 153
100	Devkaran Ramkoomar	Wun 158
53	Phoenix mill	Sojat Road 135
387	Patel Cotton & Co.	Shegaon 148
102	Do.	Nandarbar 138
122	Do.	Nandgaon 134
50	Do.	Botad 134

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, January 7.

Castorseeds—Delivery May: Opening Rs. 26|11; Highest Rs. 27|2|6; Closing Rs. 27|0.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February: Opening Rs. 26; Lowest Rs. 25|14; Closing Rs. 26|6.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS
Good Spot Cotton Demand At Liverpool
UNDERTONE QUIET BUT STEADY

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened quiet and prices declined 9 points on Southern selling. Later on there was impressive buying from New Orleans which in conjunction with short covering established a rise of 28 points from the lowest level. Towards the close there was some relapse and the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.15c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points to 9.72c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline oft 6 points. There was absence of any fresh business and prices after fluctuating within a narrow limit closed at a decline of 7 to 9 points. Imwroved outlook at the Round Table Conference encouraged good demand for spot cotton and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 9 points to 5.24d. per lb.

Empire cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Egyptian section was weak and prices declined 17 to 11 points.

The figures of imports given in yesterday's issue of the British cloth show remarkable fall compared with November 1929. Owing to oversight it is stated Novemher 1919 but it should be read as November 1929.

TECHNICAL POSITION TO ASSERT.

In their weekly review Messrs. Langley & Co. state as under:—

"Almost invariably at this time of the year there is a general disposition to look forward to better things and the steadiness is an almost annual feature. It remains therefore to be seen whether it will be maintained or whether the now-familiar apathy towards cotton values will reassert itself. That the cotton situation, on its own merits, has bullish potentialities is, we think, very evident, but unfortunately it is not possible to view it except in relationship to the general economic situation of the world. And in the economic situation we can find no signs of any grounds for optimism.

Nonetheless, the action of the market appears to us to indicate that values have reached a price level at which the pressure of sales is very light. Reports from America state that the marketing movement is almost at an end and that, apart from liquidation sales, offerings of contracts are getting smaller. Technically, therefore, the market is much sounder and any constructive developments would, we think, disclose a marked shortage of contracts. At the moment, therefore, it looks as though the market is evenly balanced between an improved technical position on the one hand and the depressing influences of the South Wales coal dispute and the Textile labour troubles in Lancashire on the other hand. With the Government making strenuous efforts to settle both these disputes it seems reasonable to assume that their influence will be removed in the near future when the technicle position should assert itself.

Pending some definite signs of a turn in the economic position, we do not favour purchases except on good breaks and then only for a quick turn. We prefer to keep a square position meantime."

PRIVATE CABLES.
N. Y. March Higher 10.29 (2-07 p.m.), lower 10.01 (10.03 a.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Friends.—

Liverpool.—New York cables, trade steady buyer. Co-operatives continue buying July.

New York.—Nervously irregular but underlying strength. Improving business foreshads early advance.

—Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled us on 6th inst. as under:—

9 a.m.: New York cables:—December cloth sales in the U. S and England were somewhat below current production; mill activity unchanged. Mill situation was unchanged in Germany and Italy but rather worse in France. World consumption of all cottons during period August September and October was 1,100,000 bales than during corresponding months last season.

3-15 p.m.: Cotton— Manufacturers' Association passed resolution threatening general lock-out on more looms question:—

4 p.m.: New York cables:—Textiles remain quiet cotton expect trading market time being; advise buying on setbacks.

Reuter's cable: New York market early declined on Southern hedge selling but rallied later on New Orleans buying and covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.
Liverpool May (Expected) eq. 5.40.
Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 174/- eq. 3.95.
Difference 145 - eq. Rs. 64/-.
New York May (Close) 10.41 eq. 5.29.
Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 174/- eq. 3.95
Difference 125 p's. eq.. Rs. 55/-.
Liverpool-New York: (At Liverpool close) [illegible] 46, May 39 (Am rican points).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, January 6.

March	10.14	plus .04
May	10.41	plus .04
July	10.65	plus .01
October	10.79	plus .02
December	10.95	plus .02
Middling Spot	10.15	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, January 6.

January	9.97	plus .06
March	10.17	plus .05
Middling Spot	9.72	plus .03

New York, January 6.
New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	9.81
March	10.03
May	10.23

New York Noon Call.

January	9.83
March	10.04
May	10.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, January 6.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 19,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 16,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, January 6.
January 5.18 opening; 5.19 minus .05 closing.
February 5.22 minus .05 closing.
March opening 5.26; closing 5.26 minus .07
April closing 5.30 minus .08
May opening 5.33; closing 5.36 minus .03
June closing 5.41 minus .03
July opening 5.49; closing 5.47 minus .03
August closing 5.51 minus .03
September closing 5.54 minus .08
October opening 5.60; closing 5.56 minus .03
November closing 5.62 minus .03
December closing 5.66 minus .08
January 1932 closing 5.69 minus .03
Middling Spot closing 5.34 minus .09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, January 6.
Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
Sales for Export N.A.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 200 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, January 6.

January	7.15
March	7.25
May	7.43
July	7.53
September	7.82
November	7.98
January	8.11
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	7.75

STOCKS AND SHARES
DYEING UP AND FAZAL DOWN.
Short Session With A Small Business

Bombay, Jan. 7.

The Stock Exchange was open for hour only during which period there was small turn over of business. Bombay Dyeings went up a point or two while Fazals lost few points. This change in the price signifies that operators are awaiting further developments. Recent long liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market and any favourable outlook in the political situation is likely to influence demand. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 633/- and after advancing to Rs. 639/- closed at 636/- Fazal opened at Rs. 341/- and after improving to Rs. 344/- closed at Rs. 336/4. Pearls fluctuated within a range of Rs. 2/- and closed at Rs. 217/- Tata Steel ordinary were grinding around Rs. 228. Bombay Burma Shares were steady and closed at Rs. 450/- Tata Hydros were neglected.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, January 7.
Bombay Dyeing 633,39,35
Century 2,31,32,31
Colaba 105,6,
Crescent 70,69,
Fazul 341,44,43,45,36,
Indore 333,32,34
Madhowji 32N
Nagpur 343,45,43,
New Great 1,50,52
Pearl 218.19.7
Simplex 61,65,62
Swadeshi 256,57,56,
Burma 451, 48.50,
Hydro 4-1-0, 4-6-0, 4-11-0.
Tram 115-10
Deff. 271.62.67
Ord. 22-10,14.8,
Bundi 12-4
Indian 168.70
Katni Ord. 145
Alcock 158

MILLS.

100	Ahm. Advance	297-8
50	Apollo	3-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500	Bom. Cotton	130
250	Bom. Dyeing	635-10
250	Bradbury P.	160
250	Bradbury	130
100	Century	231-4
500	Central India P.	443-12
100	Central India	343-12
100	Colaba	106-4
100	Coorla	147-8
100	Crescent	69-6
250	Currim	62-8
250	David	110
250	Dawn	510
10	E. D. Sassoon	6-6-6
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	5-12
250	Fazulbhoy	336-14
100	Finlay	77-0
1000	Framji Petit	170
100	Gokak	119-8
1000	Hindustan	1405
100	Indore Malwa	334-6
100	Jamshed Pref.	60
250	Jamshed	10
50	Kastoorchand	11-8
100	Khatau	102-8
100	Kohinoor	126-4
250	Laxmi	907-8
100	Madhowji	32-8
250	Madras United	275
1000	Maneckji Petit	730
100	Meyer Sassoon	45
1000	Morarji	354-6
50	Mysore	101-14
200	New Great P.	146-4
200	New Great	152-8
100	New City	60
250	Pabani	117-8
250	Pearl	217-8
100	Phoenix	292-8
10	Premier	1-0-6
100	Shapurji	5-12
1000	Sholapur	1450
250	Simplex	62-8
100	Swan	75
100	Swadeshi	256-4
25	Tata P.	14
25	Tata	30
500	Vishnu P.	567-8
500	Vishnu	1380
1000	Western	690

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	69-12
50-25	Central	14-12
£10- 5	Eastern	74
500	Imperial	1202-8
500125	Imperial Contr.	300
100-50	India	82-8
5	Union	3-3-0

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	12-4
70	Gwalior	65
250	Indian	170
100	Katni 1st P.	102
100	Katni 2nd P.	104
40	Katni Df.	553-12
100	Katni	145
10	Punjab P.	9-10
10	Punjab	7-14
100	Shahabad	130

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	8-2
15	Jupiter	7-12
15	New India	15-8
200.100	Oriental	1500
10	Vulcan	5-3-0

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad	126-4
1000	Andhra Val. P.	940
1000	Andhra Val.	583-12
50	Bom. Tram P.	65-12
50	Bom. Tram	115-10
100	Tata Hydro P.	105
100	Tata Hydro	164-11
1000	Tata Power P.	1050
1000	Tata Power	402-3

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	808-12
100	Amritsar Patti	113-12
100	Central Provin.	91
100	Dho. Barramati	39
100	Guzrat	68
90	Maridra Dhon	65
500	Tapti Valley	677-8

MINING

10	Central India	2-0
10	Shivrajpur	13
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	122-8
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	45-8
30	Tata Steel D.	237-8
75	Tata Steel	22-8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	158-12
80	Bom. Uganda	15
250	Bom. Steam P.	200
250	Bom. Steam	155
50	Bom. Telephone	41-4
8s.	Brit B. Petrol	3-3
125	Bom. Burma Old	450
50	Bom. Burma New	174-6
100	Ind. Bleaching	103-12
15	Scindia	6-1-0

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1931.

Jail For "Free Press" Editor

3 MONTHS SIMPLE AND FINE OF RS. 225.

Magistrate Says Sadanand Is A "New Journalist"

ASSISTING "WAR COUNCIL"—HIS CRIME.

For publishing extracts from the Congress Bulletin of November 8, Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor of the Free Press Journal was sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 225 or in default further imprisonment for one month by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday.

The accused was charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in that he assisted the operations of the War Council. The magistrate dismissed the defence contention that the lawful operations of an unlawful association were not meant to be penalised under the Act. He held that the Congress Bulletin was an operation of the War Council calculated to advance the policy of the B. P. C. C. It was essentially a political paper meant for disturbing the tranquility of the State as seen from the words "sedition be mine song" appearing in the topline of the Congress Bulletin."

"A NEW JOURNALIST."

In passing the sentence the Magistrate took into consideration that Mr. Sadanand was a young man and "a new journalist."

It is understood that the accused will go to the High Court in appeal.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The accused was arrested on November 24 under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for publishing in his paper an extract from the "Congress Bulletin" and an appeal made to the merchants of Bombay by Mr. Babrekar the then War Council President. The prosecution case was that the War Council having been declared an unlawful association carried on propaganda through its official organ, the "Congress Bulletin," which was one of the operations of unlawful association rendering the accused liable under Section 17 (1) of the Act.

MEANING OF "OPERATIONS."

When the accused was asked to explain the circumstances appearing in the evidence against him he said that he took full responsibility for the publication, but denied having violated the provisions of Section 17 (1). As regards the contention of the accused counsel Mr. Talyarkhan that the court should not fail to take into consideration the time and circumstances under which the legislatre passed the act the Magistrate observed that the word operation meant not only unlawful operations but lawful operations as well. On a careful consideration of the words of Section 16 and the operative words
of Clause 1 he was unable to hold that the word "operations" meant only unlawful operations.

HIGH COURT DECISION.

In this connection the Magistrate referred to a recent judgment delivered by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy wherein they upheld the conviction of Gangabai Ramdas who was arrested while persuading people not to buy foreign cloth. Picketing as practised was not an unlawful operation, it was perfectly legitimate, yet the learned Chief Justice upheld the conviction on the ground that the method adopted by the accused was similar to that of the "War Council" and therefore the intention to assist could be properly inferred. In view of the above ruling, the Magistrate thought the bulwark of the accused's defence, namely, that operations meant only unlawful operations fell to the ground.

INTENTION TO ASSIST "WAR COUNCIL".

Continuing the Magistrate observed that the "Congress Bulletin" was an important operation of the "War Council" as it was a medium for spreading all matters calculated to advance the policy of the B. P. C. C. It was contended by the defence counsel that the extract which appeared in the "Free Press Journal" was a humorous criticism of a public act of a public servant and there was nothing objectionable in it, but if the prosecution laid stress upon the source from which the matter emanated then no editor would be safe even if he printed from the "Congress Bulletin" a paragraph containing a short dissertation on ethics. The "Congress Bulletin", according to the Magistrate, was a paper which was essentially political, the main feature of which was disturbing the tranquility of the state as seen from the words "sedition be mine song" appearing on the right hand top corner of the front page. That humorous criticism about which much was said in order to show that it was harmless the Magistrate observed was an operation meant to make the Commissioner of Police look ridiculous in the eyes of the public. In this case the extract was printed in a printing press and was published and distributed and consequently the intention to assist the "War Council" could be reasonably and properly inferred. He therefore convicted the accused.

CIRCULATION OF "CONGRESS BULLETIN".

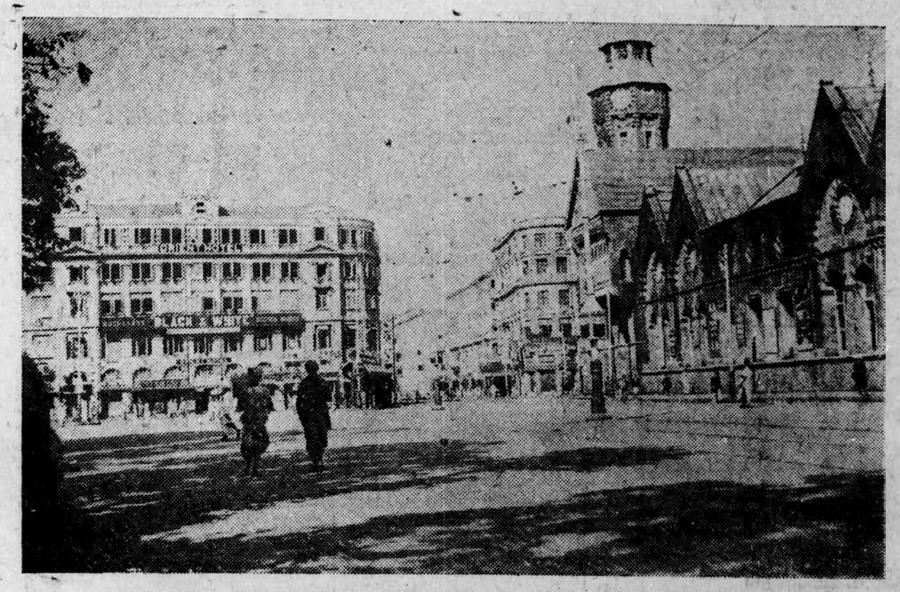
In conclusion the Magistrate observed: The "Congress Bulletin" appears to me to be on the same footing as an ordinary daily newspaper as it is published every day and sold in the streets of Bombay. It also bears a serial number and in paragraph 4 it is stated that the daily output and circulation comprised of 25,000 copies. Originally when it used to be printed its printer and publisher made a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 5 (2) of the Press and the Registration of Books Act. The publisher Miss Trishula Daru has made no such declaration nor is the place of printing as required under Section 3 specified.

WHERE IS IT PUBLISHED?

Mr. Kothare in his cross-examination candidly admitted that he did not know where the paper was produced, but copies were multiplied by means of a cyclostyle. Strict secrecy seems to have been maintained lest the police might raid the place and seize all articles necessary for its production. Mr. Kothare also admitted that he had no personal knowledge that it was issued by the "War Council" and therefore for the first time it was contended on behalf of the accused that there was nothing to show that the "Congress Bulletin" was an operation of the "War Council". There is sufficient intrinsic evidence to show that it is a newspaper which advances the cause of the Congress and is published by the Satyagraha Committee. The accused has printed the words "To-day's Congress Bulletin writes" and gives the extract. It is therefore idle to suggest that the "Congress Bulletin" is not an operation of the "War Council". It is now settled law that an operation need not be unlawful to bring home the charge, but if the learned counsel's interpretation is accepted here is an operation which is unlawful inasmuch as the publisher has violated the provisions of Section 5 (2) and is liable to a penalty prescribed under Part II of the Press and Registration of Books Act.

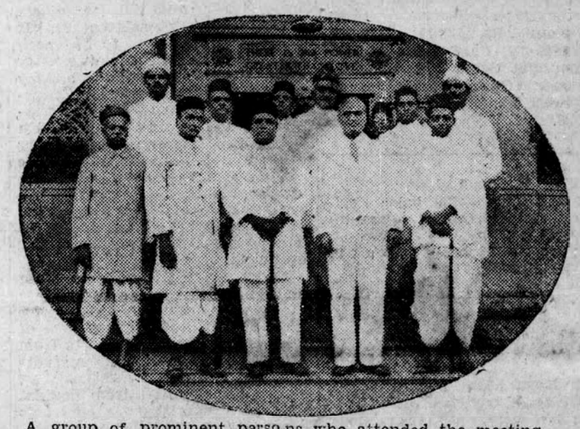
As to the appeal made by Mr. Babrekar there is no evidence to show that he had express authority from the "War Council". It is likely he made it in his individual capacity, nor is there anything to show that the method employed by Mr. Babrekar and the "War Council" is similar. I am therefore unable to come to the conclusion that it is an operation of the "War Council".

The Magistrate found the accused guilty in respect of the publication of the extract from the "Congress Bulletin" and sentenced him as stated above.



The City of Bombay presented a gloomy appearance on Monday. With the declaration of hartal and stoppage of trams and buses, even Crawford Market looked deserted.

"Chronicle photo".



A group of prominent persons who attended the meeting at Balvatsky Lodge on Sunday last to congratulate the "Kesari-Maratha" Institution on their Golden Jubilee Day.

Mohamed Ali's Coffin.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT TO BEAR CONVEYANCES CHARGES.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

It is understood that British Government will bear all expenses of conveying Moulana Mohamed Ali's body to India.

Sir C. P. Ramasway Iyer will be leaving for India on 8th January by which date all committees of which he is member will have practically finished their labours. His early departure is due to immediate important professional engagements. The Nawab of Bhopal, Mr. Jayakar, Maharajah of Darbhanga and Sir G. H. Hidayatullah will be returning to India on 16th January.—Reuter.

"A STRIKING AND FORCEFUL PERSONALITY."

Motilalji's Tribute.

Making a statement on the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali Pandit Motilal Nehru said: I mourn the loss of Mahomed Ali as that of an old friend. We never fully agreed in politics. Even when he had thrown his whole weight on the side of the Congress his political ideals were deeply tinged with religion, and he freely admitted he was Mussalman first and Indian afterwards. His death deprives India of a striking and forceful personality.

Motilalji is maintaining progress under the treatment of Kaviraj Sayamadas Bachaspati. —A. P.

MOTILAL UNITES CALCUTTA CONGRESSMEN

HIS HOPES OF RADICAL CURE.

CALCUTTA, January 6.

On the eve of his return to Allahabad Pandit Motilal Nehru in a statement says: If I am going away in weak health, I have the supreme satisfaction of leaving behind me the priceless asset of unity and harmony among the Congress workers who for some time past had been acting independently of each other not infrequently giving rise to undesirable friction, to the detriment of common cause. The principal workers of each group honoured me with their confidence and with my advice formed a united council of action, with members from each group acceptable to all council, henceforth to have sole control and direction of programme.

The Pandit regretted he was not in a position to say that he left Calcutta fully restored to health. Arrangements had been made to continue the course of treatment in Allahabad, hoping to be radically cured within few weeks.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT ISSUES RULE.

—:o:—

STUDENT WHO WAS KILLED BY LATHI BLOWS.

CALCUTTA, January 6.

On application of Sjt. Surendra Nath Bhattacharya, brother of Ajit Nath Bhattacharya who met his death on July 21 last while seeking admission in Dacca University.

Justices Lort Williams and S. K. Ghose issued rule calling upon the District Magistrate of Dacca to show cause why the order of Additional District Magistrate refusing the complaint of the petitioner, charging some policemen with the offences of rioting, murder etc., be not set aside and further enquiry held.

The petitioner alleged that at the order of the Police officer constables made lathi charge upon boys, chasing them far into the University grounds, as a result of which Ajit succumbed to injuries thus received inside the University grounds.

The District Magistrate after the inquest concluded that Ajit met his death by misadventure, for which no blame could be said to attach to any one. Following this the Local Government refused sanction for prosecution of Hodson and the Additional District Magistrate on receipt of the inquest report dismissed the petitioner's complaint.

The Sessions Judge of Dacca was then moved, but he refused to interfere.

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU.

—:o:—

To Be Transferred To Lucknow ?

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

It is reported that Mrs. Kamala Nehru will shortly be removed to Lucknow Jail. Annual Magh Mela began attendance being not very large. The judgment is reserved in the case against Sjt. Mangal Prasad, a vakil of Allahabad, being tried for delivering a speech, advocating non-payment of taxes.

PANDIT MOTILAL GAINING STRENGTH

—:o:—

Kaviraj Shyamdas Interviewed

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Kaviraj Shyamadas Bachaspati interviewed by the Associated press on the health of Pandit Motilal Nehru on the eve of his departure for Allahabad to-morrow, said, "insomnia, loss of apetite and other troublesome complications have completely disappeared, and Panditji is gradually gaining his strength. Attention now has been concentrated on blood spitting, and efforts are hoped to be successful. An assistant of Kaviraj Bachaspati will accompany Pandit Motilal Nehru to Allahabad and Kaviraj himself will be there whenever required.

Nagpur Honours Maulana's Memory.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, January 6.

News of Moulana Mahomed Ali's death was received here The War Council convened a meeting to pay a tribute to the great patriot forgetting that he had attended the Round Table Conference. Impressive speeches were delivered eulogising the past services of the Moulana in the cause of the motherland and a hartal was also organised to pay homage to the memory of the renounced Muhommedan leader. This sportsmanship shown by the War Council is greatly appreciated not only by the Mohommedan Community but by the general public of Nagpur.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S DEATH

—:o:—

BUSINESS SUSPENDED AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, Jan. 6.

A mass meeting of Musslims with Mr. Gulam Ahmed Kalami in the chair, adopted a resolution to-day recording grief at the irreparable loss the nation and Islam had suffered in the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali. Many shops suspended business for the day.—A. P.

OPERATIONS STARTED TO ROUND UP REBELS

Residents And Dacoits In Hand To Hand Fight

VILLAGE HEADMAN ARRESTED

THRRAWADY, Jan. 6.

Troops started operations today from bases established at various places for rounding up rebels, moving in columns by different routes and converging towards Taungbyat Hill, where it is now reported rebels are gathering. A report was received by the police that in a village ten miles west of Therrawady the rebels had established a hospital where their injured were being treated by 'sesayas,' Burmese physicians practising indigenous system of medicine, and that women were attending on the patients. A party on arrival there, however, found the whole place deserted. It is believed that the rebels received warning and removed their injured. Troops were sent to-day to various places to trace or capture rebels according to information received but on arrival at the respective places it was learnt that the rebels had camped there but had gone away.

HAND TO HAND FIGHT.

In village of Gangalay, four miles from Sitkwin, a gang of twelve attacked the house of a wealthy villager on Monday night. The villagers came out in a body and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, both parties being armed with dahs. The dacoits eventually bolted with some property leaving behind one of their party, who has been seriously injured.

REWARD OF RS. 50.

The police have announced a reward of Rs. 50 for information leading to the recovery of each rebel gun.

In the village of Piyagon, where 14 rebels were captured, the local magistrate also arrested the village headman, who it is believed; harboured some of the captured rebels. A phonkyi has also been arrested near Pashwegyaw, because it is alleged he beat a gong warning rebels of the arrival of troops.

No report of any engagement was received to-day, but police and troops are moving in all directions with a view to engage rebels or compel them to surrender.—A. P.

POLICE POST ATTACKED

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7 Rebels Killed & Many Wounded

A NUMBER OF CAPTURES

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

On Saturday night over hundred rebels attacked the police outpost at Kimpat wounding the sentry. The police opened fire killing seven of the men and wounding many. Others succeeded in escaping.

The latest information is that rebels who were hiding themselves in Pegu district have been captured.—A. P.

BULDANA TROUBLE UNDER CONTROL

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Govt. Communique Explains Causes

NAGPUR, Jan. 6.

In the course of a communique on the recent mass looting in Buldang District, the C. I. Government says.—In addition to other disturbing factors attempts had been made by landholders and moneylenders in certain areas to substitute system of payment in kind for cash wages so as to shift on to labouring classes the losses which are being experienced owing to fall in prices of agricultural produce.

This action was resented by the labouring clasess and resulted in a series of petty thefts of field produce. Subsequently the idea of mass action with which local people have been familiarised by the civil disobedience movement campaign caught on.

Several dacoities took place and they were directed against Brahmins and Marwari moneylenders. Strong action was taken and over hundred arrests were made. The stolen properties have been recovered and the situation is believed to be under control.—A. P.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES

POSTPONED TO MARCH

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

It is understood the next session of the Chamber of Princess was to have been held in February has been postponed to March. The reason is that most of the leading Princes would like, on their return from the Round Table Conference, to spend some time in their states before attending the session of the Chamber of Princes.

Provisional dates have been fixed for the meeting of the Council of State which opens on 10th February. Thereafter meetings for transacting official business will be held on 12th, 17th, 20th or 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th February, 7th, 10th, 12th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, and 24th March. Non-official business will be transacted on 11th, 18th, 23rd, 25th February, 9th, 16th and 18th March.—A. P.

ARRESTS AND HOUSE SEARCHES AT AMRITSAR.

Military Parade The City

AMRITSAR, Jan. 7.

Early this morning between 5 and 6 a.m. the local police arrested eleven prominent Nationalist workers of Amritsar at their houses which were also searched, on a charge of assisting and promoting Congress activities under Section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act. Those arrested include Amirchand Gupta, a former G. O. C. of Congress, Swami Anandanand, Somdev, Purnanand, Mohammed Sadiq, a compounder, Dr. Bashir, Shrimati Vidyawati, wife of Master Anantram, headmaster of D. A. V. High School, Jugal Kishore and others. There are warrants of arrests against S. H. Basantkaur and some other workers.

A detachment of British Infantry was brought to Kotwali at 10 a.m. and taken through the city by Mr. Pearson, First Class Magistrate.—A. P.

HALOL STARTS NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

No-tax campaign has been launched in villages in Halol Taluka in Panchmahal District. Villagers are migrating into territories of native states. Government have also taken precautionary measures and posted additional police at various stations.—A. P.

1,800 MILL-HANDS DOWN TOOLS

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WORK RESUMED ON ASSURANCE

BANGALORE, Jan. 6.

In the absence of the Managing Director of the Mills from the station, workmen numbering 1,800 of the Kaisorihind Mills went on lightning strike to-day as a protest against proposed reduction of wages. Strikers resorted to picketing and paralysed all work. Mr. Amiruddin the chief engineer met the strikers and assured them that their grievances would be considered, and work was resumed in the afternoon.—A. P.

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